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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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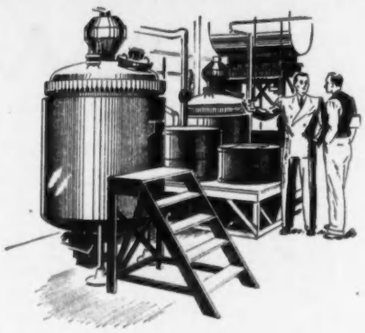

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IN THE LABORATORY – They can give you information on the many new chemicals we have announced for research study. And they can tell you about recent applications of older products that you may be using. These representatives are chemists and chemical engineers who have had experience in our research laboratories and understand research problems and techniques.

IN THE OFFICE – In your chemical purchasing problems as well, our representatives can be of service . . . advising on price, shipping, and priority regulations, the routing of orders, and the availability of chemicals we make, or their replacements. These men are located in all the major chemical-consuming cities throughout the country.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

No. 1 | January 3, 1944 | Volume 145

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Soap-Making Patent Decision Reversed

The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Company, Ivorydale, Ohio, was held to have infringed on a soap-making patent of the Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., in a decision handed down by Judge A. M. Dobie, in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., December 23. The opinion reversed the Federal district court at Baltimore and remanded the case for further proceedings.

The principal question involved was whether the inventor for the Lever Bros. had properly described his process for making a soap having some of the advantages of the two ordinary types of "milled" and "framed" soap. The higher court ruled that:—

If the Bodman patent be interpreted as broadly as we have interpreted it, we think the patent was clearly infringed by Procter & Gamble. Since the district court gave to the patent a more restricted scope than we have given, much that was said by the district court on the subject loses a great deal of importance and relevancy. Lever Bros., under the patent, uses a machine known as the converter. The Procter machine is designated as a volator. Both machines are "adapted to operate continuously," and the Bodman patent teaches the use of such a machine in lieu of a "batch" machine, such as in a Banbury mixer. We think the volator is within the principle of the Bodman patent.

The infringement is made none the less real by virtue of minor and immaterial differences between the Bodman and the Procter processes. Such a difference, for example, is the fact that Lever's "Swan" soap is intruded into the machine in the form of soft pellets, and the temperature is raised to the proper

—*Continued on page 58*

Oils Import Privileges Extended by WFA

OPD Washington Bureau

The purchase and importation of additional fats and oils and oil-bearing materials grown in other countries have been returned to private interests by the War Food Administration and the War Production Board, the agencies announced December 29. The materials affected are cashew-shell liquid from India, neatsfoot from Argentina, ouricury kernels from Brazil, and cohune kernels from Honduras.

The first group released from import control early in November included castor and oiticica oils, cashew-shell liquid from Brazil, sesame seed, tucum, and muru-muru kernels and oils, glycerin from Argentina and Canada, oleic acid, stearic acid, and corn oil from Argentina.

Although all these materials now are in the hands of private importers, it was pointed out that import permits must be obtained from the War Production Board under its general imports order M-63. Applications should be filed on WPB form 1041.

All other fats and oils imported into the United States are purchased now by the Commodity Credit Corporation of WFA. Under a recently issued presidential directive, however, this purchasing function soon will be transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration.

Tung Oil Research Program Established

OPD Washington Bureau

A research program to develop adequate substitutes for tung oil, a vital element in manufacture of coatings and finishes for various war materials, has been set up by the National Defense Council, in cooperation with the Research and Development Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General; Temple University, Philadelphia, and industry, the War Department announced December 29. Dr. William T. Pearch of the National Research Council is directing the study from Temple.

Linseed Oil Delivery Quota Raised 10%

The War Food Administration has increased the delivery quota of linseed oil and the linseed oil content of linseed replacement oil from 50 to 60 percent of 1940 and 1941 deliveries. The increase, effective January 1, 1944, was effected by an amendment to Food Distribution Order No. 63.

The new amendment also corrects a typographical omission in paragraph (h) of the order as amended November 30, 1943. In calculating delivery quotas for a particular calendar quarter, the order now requires the exclusion of oil exported in the corresponding calendar quarters of 1940 and 1941. The word "corresponding" was omitted from the November 30 amendment.

A.C.S. Elects Marvel President

Dr. Carl Shipp Marvel, professor of organic chemistry in the University of Illinois, has been elected president of

Dr. Carl Shipp Marvel

the American Chemical Society for 1945. Dr. Marvel will take office as president-elect on January 1, 1944,

—*Continued on page 36*

Pan-American Postwar Parley Planned for 1944

OPD Washington Bureau

With the Western Hemisphere nations facing great problems of trade readjustment in the reconversion of hemisphere industry from war to peacetime production when hostilities cease, the countries of Latin America are being sounded out by the governing board of the Pan-American Union on the advisability of a conference on postwar economic problems being held in Washington in September, 1944.

Acting in accordance with recommendations of the Rio de Janeiro Conference of American Foreign Ministers, the board has drawn up a long agenda of economic problems that must be faced and is now seeking the views of the American republics both on the subjects that should be discussed and the proposal for holding of the meeting. The problems from a hemisphere standpoint include the following:—

1. Readjustment of war-expanded production of minerals, fibers, and other strategic materials which are being supplied in large volume by Latin America for United Nations war industry.
2. The future of mining, textile and other industries in such countries as Brazil, Mexico and Chile which are now enjoying large export markets either by reason of lessened competition or heavy war demands.
3. Termination of wartime contracts for the purchase of raw materials.
4. Disposal of surpluses of cotton, coffee and other export commodities carried over from the war.
5. Resumption of international trade along more normal lines.
6. Postwar development of hemisphere resources for the raising of civilian living standards.

Such problems as these are considered of common interest to all the American republics and many hemisphere leaders are advocating close postwar collaboration of the Americas, along the line of the cooperation achieved in wartime in the strengthening of hemisphere defenses, development of economic resources and expansion of health and sanitation measures.

Dolan Succeeds Allen As Mathieson President

E. M. Allen has announced his retirement as president of Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., this city, as of

George W. Dolan

January 1, 1944, and the election of George W. Dolan as his successor. Mr. Allen will continue as chairman of the board. He became president in 1919 and has also been chairman since 1938. Mr. Allen is a former president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association.

Mr. Dolan, who was born in Cleveland in 1904 and graduated from Western Reserve University in 1926, joined the Mathieson organization in 1930. In 1941 he was elected executive vice-president.

CCC Purchases Reported for 1943

OPD Washington Bureau

Commodity purchases of the Commodity Credit Corporation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, were at the record level of approximately $2,700,000,000 as contrasted with less than $1,000,000,000 in 1942, according to the annual report of J. B. Hutson, president, submitted to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones December 26.

In addition the corporation made loans to farmers totaling $806,000,000 during the fiscal year, as compared with $626,000,000 in 1942, and made sales of commodities amounting to $2,800,000,000 as against approximately $1,000,000,000 the year previously.

Approximately $1,500,000,000 of purchases were for lend-lease account, as compared with $900,000,000 in 1942; the remainder consisted principally of purchases of oil crops, tobacco, naval stores, cotton linters, wool, sugar and other commodities.

Turpentine purchases during the fiscal year amounted to 1,597,000 gallons at a cost of $1,198,000, while rosin

—*Continued on page 62*

OPA Export Price Authority Upheld

OPD Washington Bureau

The authority of the Office of Price Administration to fix ceiling prices for goods sold for export was upheld in a decision handed down in Federal court in this city December 21.

The Office of Price Administration instituted the suit to prevent the A. John Bittson Engineering Company from selling steel and iron to Portugal and Iran for above-ceiling prices and asked penalties of $57,500 for overcharges.

The court said that it does not require much imagination to picture the disastrous effect of an unlimited ceiling for goods sold to be exported with a regulated plan for domestic sales. The whole plan, the court added, would be thrown out of joint.

Fats and Oils Allocations Are Issued for January

Consumers of both saponified and distilled red oil will be allocated 100 percent of their requirements for use and for delivery during January by the Food Distribution Administration.

This allocation is made possible by supply accumulations which have resulted (1) because some red oil applicants have not taken up quantities allocated to them in recent months, and (2) because of unnecessarily severe cuts in September and October allocations. These appeared necessary at the time by reason of optimistic statements of requirements by applicants.

Red oil is highly important as a metal working oil (in cutting, drawing, casting, grinding), and is essential in textile weaving and processing.

The Food Distribution Administration is willing that all red oil produced each month be delivered to consumers, except for a carry-over equivalent to 10 days' production, which is to remain in the producers' inventories. Because of the tendency of distilled red oil to depreciate in storage, stocks should not be allowed to accumulate. To avoid such accumulations, FDA requests that consumers take up allocations and make more conservative statements of requirements on the monthly red oil applications.

According to the FDA allocation principle, stated requirements are balanced against the total quantity

—*Continued on page 44*

Glycerin Recovery Restrictions Liberalized

OPD Washington Bureau

Consumers using a maximum of 150,000 pounds of fats and oils per quarter, will be exempt from glycerin recovery restrictions and reporting requirements after January 1, 1944, under liberalized regulations issued by the War Food Administration.

Because of an improved position in glycerin and of the difficulty experi-

—*Continued on page 54*

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 30, 1943	Dec. 23, 1943	Dec. 30, 1942
138.1	**138.1**	**136.7**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The end-of-the-year price activity in the markets for chemicals and related materials was in no way novel in volume or variety. There were about an equal number of ups and of downs, the latter being a trifle heavier in the scale of averages. Plant products were in the large majority; there was an animal derivative on each side of the movement; and two synthetic vitamins were further reduced.

Prices were advanced on medium-color gum rosins, gum turpentine, alphapinene, Indiana and Illinois butyl alcohol and acetate, edible egg albumin, lemongrass oil, gum arabic, several gingers, Syrian dewhiskered caraway, and Montana mustardseed.

Prices were reduced on riboflavin, thiamine hydrochloride, imported casein, balsam of peru, rhubarb root, Indian celery seed, avocado oil, cinnamon-leaf oil, and dark gum rosins.

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Idle Materials Priority Rule Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

A revision of priorities regulation No. 13, governing special sales of idle and excess materials to reflect changes that have been made since the last revision of the regulation, was announced December 24 by the War Production Board.

As announced by the board all regulations issued prior to December 22, the date when the revised regulation was issued, shall have no effect on redistribution of such materials with two exceptions:—Directive No. 16, governing aircraft inventory transfers, and order P-98-c, governing special sales in the petroleum industry.

To find the rules governing a special sale of idle or excess materials, there is no need to refer to any order or regulation other than Priorities Regulation No. 13, outside of the two stated exceptions. However, in this regard, it is pointed out that orders issued after December 22, which may

—*Continued on page 34*

American Can Names Figgis President

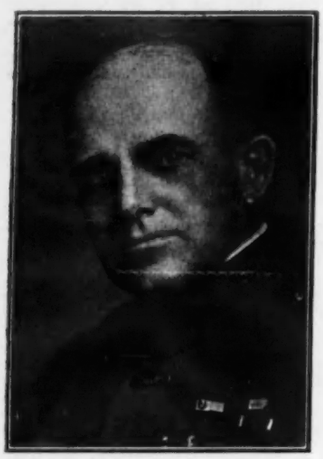
Dudley W. Figgis, executive vice-president of the American Can Company, this city, has been elected president to succeed M. J. Sullivan, who will become chairman of the board. C. H. Black, who has been vice-president in charge of sales, has been made executive vice-president to succeed Mr. Figgis. S. Sloan Colt, president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, has been elected a director. Mr. Sullivan has been president of the company since 1940. Mr. Figgis has been vice-president since 1936, and Mr. Black vice-president since 1940.

Dudley W. Figgis

Obituaries

Maj. Gen. H. L. Gilchrist

Major General Harry Lorenzo Gilchrist, former chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, died December 26 in a hospital in Washington, D. C. He was seventy-three years of age. Born in Waterloo, Iowa, the general was an army veteran of forty-three years' service. He retired on January 31, 1934, and has lived in Washington since.



Maj. Gen. H. L. Gilchrist

Major General Gilchrist received his medical degree from Western Reserve University in 1896 and in 1903 he was graduated with honors from the Army Medical School. He was commissioned a captain in the Medical Corps in 1905. He was medical director of the Chemical Warfare Service in France from

—*Continued on page 39*

Bids Wanted

Spearmint Oil:—10,000 pounds; Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C.; announcement FSC 1778, opening January 11.

Baking Powder:—1,200,000 pounds; Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C.; announcement FSC 1782, opening January 8.

Gasoline:—Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; ordnance No. 1405043, opening January 7.

Oleomargarin, Colored Tropical:—20,000,000 pounds, Chief, Procurement Section, Fats and Oils Branch, War Food Administration, Food Distribution Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC 1774, opening January 5.

White Lead:—2,000 pounds, Chief Clerk, Justice-Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Englewood, Colo.; invitation 30-1030, opening January 11.

Soda, Caustic:—9,024 13-ounce cans, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington (25); invitation 1244, opening January 5.

Menthol Discussed By McK.&R. Official

Cable advices from Brazil report further cuts in the estimated 1944 production of menthol, according to C. T. Lipscomb, jr., vice-president in charge of the industrial chemical division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., in New York, who returned recently from an extended visit to that country to study and stimulate sources of supply of this drug.

Pointing out that 1943 production was only between 40,000 and 50,000 pounds of menthol U.S.P. crystals, Mr. Lipscomb indicated that current plans for expanded output should provide "more than half" of United States consumption of approximately 550,000 pounds, but that the enthusiasm for this expansion had resulted in a "considerable overselling." He continued:—

Because of the prolonged drouth last Fall, the last Summer plantings of the Japanese-type mint failed; and the replantings were so delayed that substantial deliveries of menthol cannot be expected to reach United States consumers before March, and the mint crop this year will probably be restricted to two cuttings instead of the three previously counted on.

When I was in Brazil I called with our company's Brazilian representatives upon the government officials in the Bank of Brazil who advised us that their government did not intend to grant further export permits for menthol at any price below $29 per kilo. Early in November it was estimated that contracts, mostly with United States drug concerns at prices from $29 to $31 per kilo, had already been made for 1944 deliveries in excess of probable production.

At the same time we were able to obtain an official letter cancelling the government's regulation prohibiting export of menthol in tin containers. The letters of credit which McKesson & Robbins has issued therefore stipulate packing in tins hermetically sealed.

Although menthol production was started in Brazil by the Japanese colony in the State of Sao Paulo, the current tremendous expansion of the industry is being financed chiefly by Brazilian capital and nationals, and it is becoming an important factor in inter-American cooperation in the war effort. McKesson and its local agents are working closely with the American embassy to make sure that all our sources of supply are approved.

Cobalt and Tungsten Controls Lifted by WPB

Restrictions on sales and deliveries of cobalt, tungsten, vanadium, and molybdenum were removed December 30 by the War Production Board because supplies are now in excess of use. Monthly sales reports must be made to WPB, however, by vendors of more than 1,000 pounds of cobalt, 500 pounds of vanadium, or 2,000 pounds of molybdenum a month.

WPB Broadens Local Construction Authority

Regional offices of the War Production Board are now authorized to process construction applications, with certain exceptions, if the cost of the project is less than $25,000, the WPB Facilities Bureau announced December 30.

The action is intended to provide speedier service to industry in the handling of applications concerning small-scale construction projects. Formerly, the WPB regional offices had authority to pass construction applications only up to $10,000.

Del-Mar-Va. Ass'n Names Morris Head

John L. Morris, of the William B. Tilgham Company, Salisbury, Md., has been elected president of the Del-Mar-Va-Peninsula Fertilizer Association. Other officers elected were:—

Vice-president, Dallas W. Culver, of the Huston-Culver Company of Seaford, Del.; secretary, Warner W. Price, of the Warner W. Price Company, Smyrna, Del.; treasurer, Elbert E. Carvel, of the Valliant Fertilizer Company, Laurel, Del.

Lemperly Vice-President Of Sherwin-Williams

C. M. Lemperly has been elected vice-president and director of sales for the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland. Last April, Mr. Lemperly was made director of sales, having served a number of years as director of advertising and publicity.

C. M. Lemperly

Mr. Lemperly entered Sherwin-Williams Company employ in 1907, as a junior clerk in the advertising department. He became manager in 1914 and some years later became General Manager of Publicity, from which position he was advanced in April, 1943.

Clayton Purchasing Head For Gen'l Printing Ink

Frederick W. Clayton has been appointed purchasing agent of the General Printing Ink Corporation, this city. He succeeds Charles R. Sherman who has been appointed general manager of its general industrial finishes division.

Mr. Clayton joined the American Printing Ink Corporation in 1913, and was its vice-president when the General Printing Ink Corporation was formed. Later he became active in other divisions, in executive capacities, the most recent one being with general industrial finishes division.

Mr. Sherman joined the R. M. Hollingshead Company in a production capacity in 1918, resigning in 1933 as vice-president in charge of sales, to enter the printing ink field. Prior to his present appointment, Mr. Sherman was sales promotion manager for the Geo. H. Morrill Company Division of the Corporation, in charge of color sales in the U. S. A.

Pfizer & Co. Gets E Star

Charles Pfizer & Co., chemical manufacturers, New York, received December 24 the first E star of continuous merit for the Army and Navy E flag which was presented to its manufacturing plant in Brooklyn last May.

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Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

President Roosevelt's latest — the thirteenth — report to Congress on lend-lease operations is a "must" on the list of business reading material. It provides a clearer insight to the benefits of the lend-lease program than has yet been presented. With equal significance it points out that the master lend-lease agreements have more than a "win-the-war" objective in view.

Congress is now investigating the operations of lend-lease, which probably is the reason for Mr. Roosevelt at this time to go to greater lengths than heretofore to discuss details of the program. An entire chapter is devoted to the touchy subject of world petroleum supplies and how they are being handled, and he lays considerable stress on how lend-lease is working in reverse. He also tells why we are shipping tons upon tons of butter to Russia, though Russia seemed to get along very well without butter before the war.

Mr. Roosevelt intimates in the report that oil resources in other parts of the world are to be expanded as rapidly as possible, both for immediate and postwar requirements. The agreed action by the nations of the world, in the master lend-lease agreements, he points out, is for expansion of production, elimination of discriminatory treatment in commerce, and reduction of trade barriers.

Men for Chemical Industry

The chemical industry is now beginning to enter the critical stages of the manpower problem and the apathetic manner in which the War Manpower Commission appears to be looking upon its needs would indicate that the critical stage will continue at least until the last shot is fired on European soil.

Contracts in other industries are being cut back, easing the manpower problem somewhat for war industries in the vicinities, but the chemical industry has yet to find any help from this source simply because the men being turned out of other jobs are not of the type qualified to take over operations in a chemical plant. Except in the case of aluminum production, there are no signs of contract cutbacks in amounts worth speaking of in sight for the chemical industry.

The United States Employment Service is making a survey of present needs and future manpower requirements of the type of professional workers needed by the chemical industry. But the bets are that this survey won't be completed much before next March and a couple more months will be needed to translate the results of the survey into action.

Indications are that the industry will begin receiving relief just about the time the European war is over if General Eisenhower's predictions are correct.

Orangeseed Oil to Eat

If the need arises orangeseeds can help to meet wartime food needs. In the search for additional sources of food oils, scientists of the Western Regional Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture have found that orangeseeds contain a fairly high percentage of oil which can be pressed out easily by methods used for extracting other seed oils. The orange-juice canning industry has expanded until it may now pay to extract the oil from its refuse seeds.

In Europe oils are recovered from tomatoseeds and grapeseeds, and in this country, raisinseed, apricot-kernel, walnut, and avocado oils are now manufactured and sold. It is estimated that seed oil amounting to about 700 tons could have been obtained from the 1940 pack of canned orange products plus other oranges harvested but not sold as fresh fruit in that season. When refined, bleached, and deodorized, orangeseed oil is acceptable as a food oil.

Healthier Rubber Trees

Hybrid hevea rubber plants giving promise of better yields of latex and resistance to South American leaf blight are emerging from joint tests carried on in Brazil by plant breeders of the Department of Agriculture cooperating with scientists of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture. Hundreds of seedlings, the result of hand pollinations, are crosses between susceptible Oriental strains and the best and most resistant selections produced in the earlier years on the Ford plantation in Brazil.

Five of the crosses, says Dr. E. W. Brandes of the Agricultural Research Administration, have given 40 percent to 60 percent of seedlings that are highly resistant to the blight, are vigorous growers, and possess desirable trunk and branching qualities. He is hopeful that the breeding work will bring out commercial disease-resistant hybrids more productive than the best of the Far East.

In reporting this encouraging progress in rubber development the Bureau of Plant industry makes clear that these improved hevea hybrids cannot be relied on to supply rubber for wartime tires, but points out that improvement in vigor and disease resistance affords a better chance for re-establishing the rubber industry in its original home in the Western Hemisphere.

Panonational Petroleum Policy

Secretary Ickes is in something of a jam with the oil industry over the article he wrote recently for the American Magazine—for which he was paid a good price, so the story goes—on the operations of the ultra-secret Petroleum Reserves Corporation. This corporation was set up by Jesse Jones to develop oil resources outside the United States but was later transferred to Ickes when Mr. Roosevelt cracked down on Jones and Wallace for their feuding.

In his article, which divulged a lot of secrets of PRC that the newsmen have never been able to get out of him at his press conferences or any-other time for that matter, Mr. Ickes hinted vaguely at using the corporation to put the government in the oil business. This naturally has aroused the resentment of the industry and resulted in Mr. Ickes being put through a third degree at the last meeting of the Petroleum Industry War Council.

Mr. Ickes tried to soften the impact of his article by claiming that it did not represent the views of the administration but only his own and he was only throwing out some suggestions for discussions. Knowing Mr. Ickes and the views of some other high-ranking New Dealers—they want to be called War-Winners now—in the government, the industry refuses to be pacified and insists that the government adopt a foreign oil policy based on private enterprise and capital backed by affirmative government diplomatic support.

Using More Paper

Another reason why paper supplies will be short this year is the fact that the Navy Department has decided to switch from rags to paper to keep its brass ornaments gleaming and its machinery clean.

The navy says that a year ago it saw a shortage of wiping rags coming on and decided to do a little experimenting with paper as a substitute. It had more than 1,000,000 pounds delivered for a tryout and found it to be superior to rags for wiping purposes, although somewhat inferior in rapidity of oil-absorption qualities. So it plans to use some 20,000,000 pounds in 1944 and maybe the rags will go to paper mills.

Surplus Disposal Test Near

The manner in which government stockpile of war materials and supplies should or should not be disposed of may be answered soon. Officials are toying with the idea of letting go of the government's huge store of wool to find out how the job can be done with the least loss to the gov-

—Continued on page 39

Casein Allotments Increased by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Substantial increases in the allocations of casein for the first quarter of 1944 over those of the fourth quarter of this year are being provided by the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board for adhesives and paper coating and paint industries. A more liberal distribution of the material was made possible by the importation during the year of 15,000 tons of casein from Argentina and prospects are for a continuation of the easier situation by reason of an additional 3,000 tons scheduled to be brought in under licenses already approved by the WPB.

The allocation program for casein for the new quarter provides for granting 100 percent of the requests for use of the material for adhesives and a 10 percent increase in the allotment for the paper and paint industries, making it possible for the paper industry to operate at a consumption rate of 60 percent of the average consumed in the years 1940, 1941 and 1942, and for the paint industry to use 75 percent of the amount it consumed in 1942.

The increased allowances for adhesives were made necessary because of the tight situation existing in hide glue supplies. The 100 percent allocation now being provided for the casein adhesive users compares with the allotments they received during the fourth quarter of 1943 as fol-

—Continued on page 28

Lead-Free Zinc Oxide Put Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Lead-free zinc oxide was ordered placed under allocation control by the War Production Board December 29 with the issuance of general preference order M-11-a, as amended. The order, which becomes effective February, lists 26 permitted uses for the material, and in all other cases, except for small orders, requires specific WPB permission to make or receive deliveries.

The small order exemption applies to deliveries of two tons or less and only if the material is to be used in the manufacture of the products listed in the order. It is estimated that this exemption will affect about 5 percent of the total amount produced. The permitted uses of lead-free zinc oxide contained in the order follow:—

(1) Abrasive wheels, (2) adhesive and surgical tapes, (3) agriculture sprays and insecticides, (4) artists colors, (5) chemical treatment for metal surfaces, (6) dental cement, (7) explosives for industrial use only, (8) glass (except ornamental or non-utility ware), (9)

—Continued on page 28

Graphite Crucibles Order Is Revised

The War Production Board has issued conservation order M-61 as amended, removing restrictions on the acquisition of graphite crucibles and substituting inventory control after January 1. Under the amended order no person, other than a jobber, may without specific authorization from WPB, accept delivery of crucibles which will bring his inventory over 25 percent of the dollar value of all crucibles received by him during 1943. Persons who purchased less than $200 worth in 1943 may have in inventory up to $100 worth. In addition to the preceding change, the amended order excepts domestic and Ceylon graphite from the definition of "strategic graphite."

OPA New Divisions Headed by RRB Men

OPD Washington Bureau

Chester H. Whelden, jr., has been named director of the OPA Administrative Planning Division, and B. J. Oliver, director of the Budget and Finance Division. Both divisions are under the Administrative Management Department, headed by Glendon J. Mowitt, deputy administrator, in charge of administrative management.

Both appointees formerly were officials of the Railroad Retirement Board. Mr. Whelden was director of the RRB Bureau of Administration. Mr. Oliver was director of finance with the board.

Steel Drums Use Control Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau

Limitation order L-197 controlling the use of steel drums was reissued December 29 by the War Production Board in amended form to tighten the restrictions on the use of these containers.

Under the amended order, products are classified in three categories. Those in the first category cannot be shipped in steel drums; those in the second category can only be shipped in used drums, and those in the third category can only be shipped in new steel drums, rejects or seconds, if special permission is granted by WPB.

Previously the products were divided into two classes. For products of one class, use of both new and used drums was prohibited without authorization by the WPB, while in the other class although the use of new drums was prohibited, used drums were permitted.

—Continued on page 35

Tobacco Growers Want Cottonseed Meal

OPD Washington Bureau

Representatives of cigar manufacturers' and tobacco growers' organizations at a meeting here this week charged that "bureaucratic muddling" of the fertilizer program was threatening disaster to production of quality leaf tobacco in this country because of a failure to make cottonseed meal available for use as fertilizer by growers.

Ralph C. Lasbury, jr., East Windsor Hill, Conn., grower, and industrial relations chairman of the Shade Tobacco Growers' Agricultural Association, said that since there is no satisfactory substitute for cottonseed meal, Connecticut, Florida, and Georgia shade-grown tobacco growers are in danger of being wiped out. His charge that there is no satisfactory substitute for cottonseed meal as a fertilizer for tobacco appears to be supported by agronomists in the tobacco areas.

According to Mr. Lasbury a quota of 25,000 tons out of 2,000,000 tons of cottonseed meal, the normal annual available supply, was actually earmarked by the Department of Agriculture for growing of tobacco, but it has just been discovered that this cottonseed meal has "disappeared in the maze of alphabetical Washington bureaus." He added:—

No such situation has ever been faced in the cultivation of tobacco, oldest in-

—Continued on page 35

Mineral Extenders Use In Paints Described

OPD Washington Bureau

A new publication describing the growing importance of mineral extenders or fillers in the manufacture of paints, their preparation from domestic materials and their wide application by industry and the armed forces, was issued December 30, by the Bureau of Mines.

Among the extenders described in the report are talc, mica, sericite, vermiculite, clay, barite, witherite, quartz, diatomite, tripoli, gypsum, whiting, siliceous dolomite, slate flour, celestite, magnesite and asbestos.

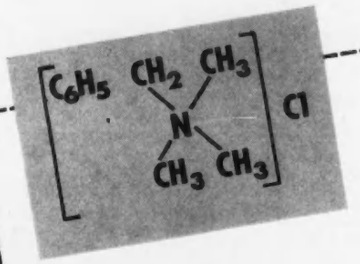
A copy of the report may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., for information circular 7264, "Natural Mineral Paint Extenders," by Charles L. Harness.

Acetic Acid Price Raised on West Coast

An increase of 25c. per 100 pounds in the producer's maximum price for tankcar sales of acetic acid produced from fermentation ethyl alcohol in California has been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

There is only one producer of acetic acid on the West coast, OPA said, and present maximum prices for tankcar sales do not cover his cost of manufacture.

The increase in price by amendment No. 4 to Revised Price Schedule No. 31 from $6.93 to $7.18 per 100 pounds f.o.b. works, will permit the producer to sell acetic acid in tankcars without loss.



A New Material

with many useful properties

Benzyltrimethylammonium Chloride

If you need a quaternary ammonium salt, we recommend a thorough examination of this compound—its properties and reactions.

Anhydrous Benzyltrimethylammonium Chloride is stable up to approximately 137° C . . . but on further heating it decomposes to form benzyl chloride and trimethylamine. The anhydrous salt is extremely hygroscopic—hence Benzyltrimethylammonium Chloride is sold as a 60%-62% aqueous solution. It is now available in moderate drum quantities for essential uses. Samples will be supplied on request.

PROPERTIES OF BENZYLTRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE

IN PURE ANHYDROUS FORM:	
Molecular Weight	185.7
Color	White
Melting Point	137.0°C, d
pH of 0.1 M aqueous solution, 25°C	5.4
IN 62% AQUEOUS SOLUTION:	
Specific Gravity, 20°C/20°C	1.07
Refractive Index at 20°C	1.472
Freezing Point, °C	<—50
Viscosity, 25°C	6.36 centipoises
TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES: (g. solute per 100 g. solvent)	411
Water	103.5
Ethanol, 95%	32.7
Butanol, C. S. C.	0.1
Dibutyl Phthalate	0.1
Tributyl Phosphate	29.0
Butyl Lactate	Insoluble
Ethyl Ether	Insoluble
Petroleum Ether	Insoluble
Benzene	Insoluble
Ethyl Acetate	

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Mold Research and Medicine

By Dr. Charles Thom

Formerly Principal Mycologist, United States Department of Agriculture

Contribution to the Penicillin Symposium in the War Medicine Session of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, December 13, 1943

For my purpose[1] of the moment, genius is that quality of an occasional human which drives him to pick up an idea or an object that you and I have walked over or thrown away and make it serve mankind. This quality may be sporadic or chronic—sometimes it appears just once and builds a man's whole career; again it presages a varied service that affects his fellows in manifold ways. We hail today two men: Dr. Alexander Fleming who picked up the thing that many of us had looked at but not really seen, and determined its nature, and Prof. H. W. Florey who established the possibility that penicillin could be developed industrially and made to render outstanding service to man. These men started something!

Now, since Mold Research in War Medicine has been assigned to me, let us examine the exact thing these men described, for only so can we interpret the enormous mycological activity which has resulted from that discovery.

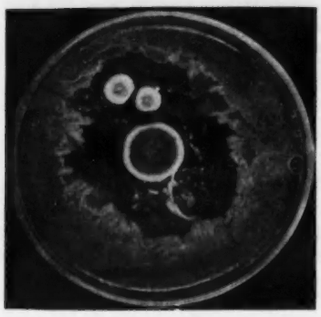
Dr. Alexander Fleming[2], in the laboratory of St. Mary's Hospital in London found an accidental patch of green mold in his culture dishes (petri dishes) and around it a wide zone in which the bacteria which he was studying failed to grow. One might call it a dead area. There was nothing new about this observation, for hundreds of culture men had seen colonies of mold or actinomyces surrounded by areas in which nothing grew. Again we had seen cultures which seeded the whole area about them with fresh spores which filled the area fully with new colonies. Some of us tried at times to find out what the observation meant—most of us just wrote it down and forgot about it. But Fleming picked out his mold, freed it from other organisms thus making what we call a pure culture. Then he repeated the culture work to prove its correctness. Again he grew it in solutions and found that the mold had produced something in the fluid below it and around it, that would stop the growth of a formidable list of bacteria, including staphylococci, streptococci, gonococci, meningococci, corynebacterium, diphtheriae, and and other gram-positive organisms, but did not affect another list, such as those of the colon group, typhoid, or cholera.

He called this substance penicillin after the generic name of the mold producing it, *Penicillium*. He wrote up his results, published them, then turned to his other duties. The mold then passed for chemical study to a great laboratory in London from which it came to me for nomenclature. It proved to be a member of the *Penicillium chrysogenum-notatum* series, nearer to *P.notatum* apparently than the others, hence it appears in the literature as *P. notatum*—sometimes with the name of the original describer of that species, Westling, attached, but it was certainly not the Westling organism. sent it to every one who asked for it. Many got it. Those who published results in the ten years from 1929 to 1939, mostly Merck, confirmed Fleming.

Interest Revived by War

The chemists did a grand job but the smallness of the yield compared to the volume of culture solution used and the expense of recovery discouraged industrial development under peacetime conditions. They stopped. The vogue of the sulfa drugs temporarily eclipsed penicillin.

When the sulphur fumes had cleared somewhat Professor Florey as leader of an active and able group at Oxford took up penicillin and showed its curative power in human cases. Facing the problem of war casualties the antibacterial values already determined led him to stimulate a persistent search for procedures to produce it in quantity. Emergencies know no economies. The Rockefeller Foundation in London sent him and Heatley to America. They fell automatically into the hands of the Department of Agriculture where penicillium had been studied. We sent them to the Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria. There the group was already familiar with handling molds as fermenting agents. Florey brought the idea. These men have put a sound experimental foundation under all efforts to establish penicillin production. They worked out conditions favorable for the organism and established the strain



Colony of *Penicillium notatum* showing surrounding zone of inhibition noted by Fleming

(Illustration from Merck & Co.)

used in the United States for industrial production. We believe we can look forward to an adequate supply.

There are now a host of laboratory workers active in the field.

I have summarized this story as that part of the record which was apparently assigned to me. We owe to one of these men the discovery of penicillin; we owe to the other, the vision of penicillin as a potent bacteriostatic agent which can be produced and distributed for human welfare. It took both men to find penicillin and show it to be practical in time of extreme need. You have done well in honoring both of them.

Where have Fleming and Florey led us? It is a common observation that once one man has seen something and told the story, everyone else is able to see it. Today researches upon penicillin exceed all other work in this phase of mycology. Something of the pro-

Typical mature surface pellicle of *Penicillium notatum*

(Illustration from Merck & Co.)

cedures followed and results obtained may be presented as typical of the problems encountered when we undertake to adjust academic mycology to the production of a substance of medical importance.

Vagaries of Penicillium

Penicillium notatum is one of a great series of molds, many of them known in the laboratory. Search for other strains capable of producing penicillin was instituted. Scores of strain related to *P. notatum* have been tested. Enough of them produce penicillin to show that it is related somehow to the life story of the group. If a few of them have not yet been shown to produce it under the routine tests applied, that observation suggests the complexity of the life story, and the inadequacy of our survey methods.

This penicillium has taught us much. Passed from laboratory to laboratory, and even from worker to worker in the same laboratory, successive cultures have increased in yield in one man's hands and become worthless in the next place. One man put it into a series of culture dishes, then selected, in his judgment, to find the one yielding the most penicillin—thus we obtained the strain which is now used whenever "still" fermentation is practiced. Others transferring this mold from tube to tube have developed forms which are useless in the factory. A single colony in a culture dish in one man's hands will spray out into variants enough to found half-a-dozen derivative strains differing in penicillin production and showing colony differences detectable by the expert. In another man's hands, the same strain can be maintained without mutation or deterioration. Unless cultivated with discriminating care, *P. notatum* may lose its effective value in the fermentation laboratory.

Strangely enough no one has yet reported for use in "still" culture a more active penicillin producer than the Fleming strain or its derivatives. In contrast, however, when grown in submerged culture, that is, flasks of fluid culture medium on the shaking machine, or, in deep vessels or tanks aerated by currents of air blown through, a quite different strain greatly exceeds the Fleming organism in penicillin production. Comparison of a long series of closely related strains picked from the Fleming organism show great variation in penicillin production. We may therefore propound the hypothesis that here, as in humans, exact duplicates in meta-

Spore apparatus (x530) in surface culture of *Penicillium notatum*

(Illustration from Merck & Co.)

bolic constitution (or perhaps enzyme-complexes?) are not usual. Measureable differences in any selected activity are characteristic of strains or races within any species of molds. Ability to perform the particular activity in some measure is, however, nearly always present in that species. The dictum is applied here to the *P. chrysogenum-notatum* series of molds but its application has been seen among many mold groups.

It was found that if the spores could be evenly and closely distributed over the surface of a solution so that they would all float and all begin growing at one time, the hyphae of each would promptly meet and interlace with those of several others, thus covering the solution with a blanket of mold. In such culture the fermentation was successful. If growth began in separate centers, fairly widely spaced, each such colony would spread part way across the surface, but the separate colonies would never blend to form a continuous mat or blanket covering the whole surface. Such a fermentation was not effective.

Separate colonies pass through a longer life cycle—the spores ripen first in the center, then outward zone by zone so that the center of a colony may be old and its activities arrested while it is young and purely vegetative at the margin. Penicillin disintegrates in old solution cultures, hence both production and disintegration will be going on together. If a culture is to be effective, the whole surface must form a composite colony reaching its life stages as a unit, not in successive zones.

Spore Selection Essential

In this fermentation work, vast numbers of spores are needed. These must be specially grown to be viable and vigorous. If we planted our spores for this purpose, so thinly that each produced a separate colony, those colonies would not all look alike. Transferred separately to fermentation experiments some would prove good, others worthless. But if our seeding for spore production were made in masses of spores taken solely from colonies giving the best fermentation results and most characteristic in appearance of spore producing area we could keep our mold up to effective strength.

From this follows a hypothetical explanation which paraphrases our English friend Brierley. A microscopic study of developing colonies shows that the hyphae derived from spores closely aggregated not only interweave but actually anastomose—there is a physical blending or intermixture of protoplasm from different cells from the same or different ancestry. No sexual explanation is put forward here, merely the observation, that when we transfer a mass of spores from a typical area and plant them in such a manner that their mycelia become a composite mat, we keep our mold at its best. If we plant these spores separately we can not predict a uniform result.

Again great differences in yield of penicillin appear as a result of different practices. If as some observations seem to indicate, penicillin production in "still" cultures is correlated with spore production, we may expect the optimum for *P. notatum* as a mold (good crops of spores) to approach the optimum for penicillin production. Failure to approach such an optimum would represent failure to present the best physiological conditions for mold growth. Conversely, we must produce optimum conditions for the mold itself, or fail to get the maximum yield.

When, however, we turn to "shake" or tank cultures we find no spores appear in the usual type of fermentation. Nevertheless we may assume that the mycelium which grows as little submerged pellets actively thrown about in the agitated liquid, actually passes through the same physiological phases as that of the "still" culture. We must visualize, then, young cells, mature cells, aging cells, and cells that deteriorate or die and take with them the penicillin. The life sequence is the same whether spores are produced or not. To be effective in producing yield the pellets of mold must all reach penicillin production at as nearly the same time as possible to prevent productive and destructive activity from overlapping. Failure to secure high yields, therefore, represents failure to get physiological conditions adjusted to the demands of that phase of fungus life history.

The possibilities of selection and of combinations of selected strains have only begun to be explored. Blending a series of high-producing strains holds the possibility of reaching mixtures of enzyme complexes more useful than any of the original components, but we have only begun to test these possibilities. We may look forward to the classification of many of the puzzling phases of mold physiol-

—Continued on page 50

[1] The writer acknowledges here that the ideas developed are a blend of his own experience in cultivating Penicillium notatum and other molds with the literature and with materials obtained in conference with many colleagues, particularly Drs. R. D. Coghill, K. B. Raper, A. J. Moyer, J. N. Currie, S. A. Waksman, John Hays Bailey, and A. C. Hunter and Mr. B. A. Linden.

[2] The pharmaceutical houses of Merck, Squibb, and Winthrop have published such complete reviews of this literature that the reader is referred to them and detailed citation is omitted.

Laboratories Exempt From Filing Reports

OPD Washington Bureau

Laboratories carrying on essential research and production control activities, which have been assigned serial numbers under order P-43, need not file January 1, 1944, reports on form WPB-167 or subsequent quarterly reports, the War Production Board has announced. The change in reporting requirements is embodied in Direction I to order P-43. WPB may, however, require reports at any time deemed desirable, in which case the laboratories will be notified.

Laboratories operating under serial numbers under the order have automatic AA-1 ratings. Regular quarterly reports on activities are no longer necessary, the Safety and Technical Equipment Division states, chiefly because the laboratories' work has been carefully evaluated on the basis of reports already submitted. Elimination of reports will effect a great saving in paper work for both the laboratories and WPB.

CHEMICAL PURITY helps make possible a new and faster lens for aerial photography!

Warplanes are flying faster, higher, making aerial photography more difficult.

But lens designers have solved the problem. Today, United States flyers are equipped with an aerial lens that has twice the speed of the fastest lenses formerly used.

Result—the aerial photographer can fly at higher and safer heights and, with the same size flash bomb, still *get* his pictures.

In this new achievement—which will also serve for the peace-time fliers of tomorrow—Baker is playing an important part. Baker supplies chemicals to exacting specifications for use in the making of optical glass for aerial lenses.

This is only one of many instances where measured *purity,* as exemplified by Baker chemicals, has contributed to our nation's war effort.

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Baker's

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Current Market Quotations
Chemicals and Related Materials

December 30, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - ..70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½ - —
Acetic,[1,3] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys..100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
Acetic, **anhydride,**[2] **dms., c.l.,** frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't...100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .46 - .50
Standard USP, [1]ne cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .46 - .54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.30.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.35 - —
2¼-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.31.41 - —
500 grams, bots.....kilo.32.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
500 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
500 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5%, cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .67½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
cbys..lb. .08 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....gal. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ¾c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Creosylic,[2,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .646 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .550 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .696 - —
heavy grade (247°-298°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .586 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .510 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 46-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
50%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24½- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 19 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
Acid, muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms.....kilo. 9.00 - 9.35
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms.lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18¼- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyrolignecus, bbls., dlvd., E.gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .80
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½
Stearic,[6] double-press, bgs...lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66° cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06¼- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15¼- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd. bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, ft. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .33 - —
Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[5] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Albumen, egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 2.02 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil), refd., ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .68 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment. Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1830- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .1880- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1730- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- .2730
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- .2780
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- .2630
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .083½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,6,8] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E..gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD2S denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .53½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13¾
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l...gal.11.94½-
19 dms.....gal.12.08 -
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 -
tanks .....gal.11.90 -
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.62 -
18 dms., c.l.....gal.12.65½-
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.68½-
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol (isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0800- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[1,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals, c.l., dlvd.....gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allapice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .81¾- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .83¾- —
tanks, works.....gal. .78¾- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12¼- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[4] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls. dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms. works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms..lb. .15 - .19
Naphthenates, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .23 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15¾- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [5],[6] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .60
grade B, 250-lb. dm....lb. .54 - —
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard (No. 30), 200-lb. dm..lb. .38 - —
grade B (L-30), 250-lb. dm, lb. .36 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard (30XD), 200-lb. dm, lb. .50 - —
grade B (L-30XD), 275-lb. dm..lb. .57 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 300 lbs. or over.

Ambergris gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cys., works, frt. equal..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 24°, cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content), lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0339- .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms.....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .09½- .09¾
cns.....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, agua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1],[6] fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point..ton.47.50 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Ammonia oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purk., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .23½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1],[6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .662 - —
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Spanish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1],[4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6],[1] bgs., c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs, ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots...oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity..60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity..52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jar .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots.....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Asphaltum, Mexican, refd., dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....os.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barbasco root,[2],[6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..., ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd, ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd. dms., l.c.l. works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis..., ton.25.35 - —
paper bags, l.c.l., same basis, Missouri..ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .90
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .56 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c. dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Beth root, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms, lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib., dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Sublodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls... bots.....lb. 1.26 - 1.33
.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld, East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. 12 - —
Black, 3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07¼- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes lisaed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..ton.75.00 - —
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66%%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2],[6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, ton. 5.56 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls, lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bleflag root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.31.00 - —
Bone meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld...ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld...ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —

USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

We are available

to assist with your

post-war problems of

sales distribution

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08¾- .16¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .06 - —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Brown, umber, dom., Turkey-type, ex car Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1790- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .1840- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1690- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- .2470
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .1950- .2520
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- .2370
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis. .....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ¼c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... ...lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Butyl aldehyde, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Caffeine, anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½ - .08¼
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,8] dms., works.....ton.50.00 - —
dms., dlvd., c.l.....ton.87.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½ - —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13¼- .19¼
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.12
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .41½- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44 - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44½- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .47½- .54½
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .70½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .83½- —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Russian, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .72
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .63 - .64
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .56 - .57
natural, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
Carbasole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., wrks....lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N.of Ohio R..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld,.gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —

Communications Need Alkalies

PAPER

BATTERIES

RADIO TUBES

PLASTICS

FLARES

CABLES

PHOTOGRAPHY

Practically every type of communication by which modern warfare is directed—from office memo to walkie-talkie—is directly or indirectly dependent on alkalies and related products... indicating once again, in war as in peace, alkalies are indispensable!

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Carbon tetrachloride, zone 5, 52½-gal. dms., 5 or 10-gal dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
green, Aleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 Nom.
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05

Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —

Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00

Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .32

Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —

Casein,[1,6] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, shtp't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis.lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis, lb. .26¼- —
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source..lb. .10 - —

Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.

Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .23 - .24

Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton. 75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works... unit-ton. 2.90 - —

Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —

Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —

Catnip, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —

Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs, works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —

Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02⅞- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —

Chamomile, Hungary type, cs..lb. .58 - .60
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.

Charcoal,[1,6] pinewood, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Southern shipping points..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l., in bags, same basis, ton. 30.00 - —
gran.,[1] pulv.,[1] bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South. ton. 30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 41.00 - —

Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07

Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —

Chillies (see Pepper, red).

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 12.50 - —

Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton. 41.00 - —

Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95

Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —

Chlorine,[6,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .21
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33

Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —

Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).

Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09

Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.

Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz. .80 + .13½*
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 3.90

Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.

Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75

Citrine ointment,[2] cns., dms., jars..lb. .98 - 1.20

Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25

Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00

Cloves,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .21 - .21½

Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50

Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —

water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
ref., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —

Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.lb. 1.25 - —

Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —

Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs., lb. 1.25 - —

Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs..lb. 2.25 - —

Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —

Naphthenates, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —

Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —

Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.

Oxide,[6] blacks, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —

Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —

Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .38¾- —

Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44

Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.lb. 1.09 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —

Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., ozs..oz. 9.75 - —

Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39

Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —

Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30

Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).

Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .18 - .20

Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks

Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks

Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns. .....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31

Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12

Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00

Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15

Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20

Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52

Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd.lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,6,5] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½

Naphthenates, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22

Copper, oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., lb. .17 - .20
Resinates, precip., 8.2% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —

Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

Corn sugar, tanners',[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.605 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.525 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.681 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.731 - —

Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.34 - —

Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .18 - .19

Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 41%, mills.....ton. 45.00 - —

Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary dist.lb., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10

Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .65

SPOT DELIVERIES

SILVER SALTS

Sodium Benzoate, Ammonia Alum Lump
Formic Acid Dextrose C. P. Anhydrous
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, bbls....,..lb. .38 - —
kgs. .....lb. .38½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .16 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,5] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- .09½
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cube root,[3,5] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½- .16¾
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16
Cyanamide,[3,6] fertiliser mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts....unit-ton. 1.53½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.63½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks...lb. .14 - .16
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks...lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .33
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[5] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,5] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[3,5] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 4.61 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.36 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.31 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.41 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2510- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2710- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2060- .2250
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2110- .2300
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1960- .2150
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min..lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .68
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..lb. .48 - .50
dms.....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.63.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns...lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns..lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns..lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
food, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns...lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 4, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 12, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[4] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A°.....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
180 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
180 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast Cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .75
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B..lb. .65 - .00
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azorin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
608 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .75
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[4] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon. ...lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin. astral base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
900 New blue F.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
281 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown I....lb. .85 - —
285 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .59 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange I.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A°.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
182 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.60 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
650 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .37 - .58
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .25 - .26
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs, c.l....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Epsom salt, USP, cryst., bbls., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Salida, Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1290
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .12¾- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¾
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Formiate, cns., dms., works..lb. .27¾- .90
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, ms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.55 -10.75
Ethylidianilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more. lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs. ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works... ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs....ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs., or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .75
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..... net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more Ca F_2, mines..lb.33.00 - —
65% Ca F_2, mines.....lb.32.00 - —
60% Ca F_2, mines.....lb.31.00 - —
less than 60% Ca F_2 mines. lb.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.30.00 -40.00

Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .25
Furfural, tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs. lb. .10 - —
c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works. gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd. lb. .18½- .19¼
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1 lb. .32 - —
No. 2 lb. .30 - —
No. 3 lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1 lb. .16 - —
No. 2 lb. .15 - —
No. 3 lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases. lb. No stocks
extract, bbls lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks gal. .06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .06½- .07
80 octane, tanks gal. .07¼- .07½
natural, 26-70, tanks gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks gal. .05½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks gal. .07¾- .0805
Gelatin, silver, cs lb. .90 - .97
Geisemium root, bls lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs lb. .27 - .27½
Cochin, bleached, bgs lb. .26½- .27
unbleached, bgs lb. .27 - .27½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .29 Nom.
No. 2, bgs lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs. lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
Glue, producers, bone, 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
299-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
hide, 331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,2,6] CP, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher. Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Okianogan, and Yakima. Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms lb. .2- —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. No stocks
Gold chloride acid, brown, bots., oz. 20.75 -21.60
yellow, bots lb. 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 5.75 - 6.00
powd., bxs lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs lb. .21 - .25
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
80%, passable through 50 mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,2] house, loose lb. .06¼- —
white, choice, loose lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras,.
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .30¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .33 - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 5%, same basis lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Oxide, pure, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls lb. .16 - .17
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works lb. .57 - —
smaller lots lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .13½- .14
white, sorts, 1, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse lb. .55¾- —
31, same basis lb. .21½- —
32, same basis lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis lb. .14 - —
34, same basis lb. .09¼- —
35, same basis lb. .13¾- —
36, same basis lb. .12¾- —
37, same basis lb. .18¼- —
38, same basis lb. .12¼- —
39, same basis lb. .10¾- —
40, same basis lb. .08 - —
41, same basis lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis lb. .08 - —
chips, same basis lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis lb. .06¼- —

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Gum, copal, East India, batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05⅝- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05⅝- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar[1], bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅝- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22⅜- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11⅛- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16⅝- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅝- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
Manila, Bosaa,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15⅛- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅜- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅜- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08⅜- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅛- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .08⅜- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅜- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar[1], Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35⅝- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅝- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis.lb. .12⅝- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅜- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09⅝
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09¼- —
other points, divd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., etc, lb. .09¾- .10
other points, divd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20⅜- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20⅜- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse, lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered.....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,5] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10¼- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[4,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .52 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .53 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .50 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 gms. Canal..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .36 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03⅜- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18¼
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ref'able, divd..lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 100-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
Iron chloride, USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07¼
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .76
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .53 - .59
cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
Naphthenates, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .82 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .82 - —
scales.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns, lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinates, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .06½- .08
Tallates, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls..lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23¼- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .55
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd. bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .45 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .07⅛ —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04¼- .04¼
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04¾
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks...gal. .07¼- .07½
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07⅝- .07½
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,5] city, tces.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, tces...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Greek, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish.....lb. .30½- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,9] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05⅝- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .07½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07⅝- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14½- .17¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17⅝- —
Lead peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09⅝- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09⅝- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09⅝- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.3% Pb, 160-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms.. lb. .08⅝- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11⅝- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
basis sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¼- .13⅝
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11⅝
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¾- .12⅝
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .37½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.25 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

Lime, spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden with leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.42.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09⅛- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works., frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titarated,[3] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .67½- .68
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lyb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¼- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¼- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y.; Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., dlvd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms., lb. .65 - .67
kgs. .....lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal. powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y.....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton.82.00 - —

Manganese dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.. ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - 05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if and when available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA Insurance $3.75 per ton..ton.63.00 - —

Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[3] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .42½- .43
Calif., French type, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Portuguese, wild, bls.....lb. .33½- .35
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails.....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride,[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.66
Iodide,[3] red, NF, bots.....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[3] yellow, NF, VI, fib. dms..lb. 3.89 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[3] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).

Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. ctns..lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,2] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.
synthetic,[2,4] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4 ,frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A.. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los

SHELL CHEMICAL helps keep him dry

Methyl ethyl ketone is the solvent for vinylite resins which waterproof Army raincoats. Shell's ammonia fights on both war and food fronts. Every product on our list is doing an important war job.

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When war came, SHELL CHEMICAL was ready with many products vital to the national welfare. We will also be ready to supply your requirements when peace is here again.

PRODUCTS OF SHELL CHEMICAL

Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ammonia
Butadiene
Acetone
Diacetone
Isopropyl Alcohol
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Mesityl Oxide
Isopropyl Ether
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol
Allyl Chloride
Allyl Alcohol

SHELL CHEMICAL Division of SHELL UNION OIL CORPORATION
100 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

R. W. GREEFF & CO. Eastern Sales Agent 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO 11

Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .18
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .09½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —

Methyl acetone, natural, group B, tanks, Zone 3, same basis, gal. .64 - —

Zone 4, same basis gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Groups B, sales Zone are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Ten., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. 42 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va, Wis; Zone 2, Ala, Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Methyl bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .63 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03½- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over, works. lb. .26½- —
less than 10 bbls., works..lb. .27½- —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.60 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate)
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
synth., ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis.. ton.68.00 - —

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And Truest Aroma!
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U. S. P.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[2,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..
.....lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.

Neroiin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7080- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis..lb. .28 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports..ton.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant.....
unit-ton, 3.15 + .40- 3.50 + .40
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton. 2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. .....lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .36½ Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. 15¼- —
l.c.l., G.S. .....gal. 20 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. 55 - —
tanks, G.S. .....gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .88 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nom.
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Oil, Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,2] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.90
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns...lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.10
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Calamus, cns.....lb.24.00 -24.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.50 -11.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -12.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.18.00 -25.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24 00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. .....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms., c.l.....lb. .1700- —
.....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat). dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms...lb. 1.55 - 1.75
technical, cns., dms.....lb 1.05 - 1 10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .60 - .75
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoorga, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,2] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[2] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.24.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,2] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
ref'd., bbls.....lb. .15¼ Nom.
Cottonseed,[2] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF. cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots..... .....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots. .....lb. 5.40 - 5.85
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns..... .....lb. 2.10 - 2.85
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
80-90%, cns..... .....lb. 1.05 - 1.18
Fennel, sweet, cns..... ....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Fishliver,[1,2] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram.. per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units. .26 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.11.50 -16.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
lined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French,, cns., ...lb. 7.50 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.75
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -18.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1570- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1490- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar .....gal. 1.10½- —
Lubricating,[2] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-800 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .28
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-230 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, group 3, cylinder oils, neutral, 70° F., No. 8 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .30
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .28 - .32
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,2] crude, tanks, ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustardseed,[6] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[6] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Oiticica,[1,2] liquid, dms.....lb. .22 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls.....lb. .12¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns...lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.20
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -125.00

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A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

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GENERAL DRUG COMPANY

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9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, origanum, Spanish, cs....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0665—
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 a 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
60-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 8.00 -11.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, dms.....lb. .16½ None.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
import, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 6.00 Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.35 Nom.
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, snip't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Pimento, berry, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, dms., c.l., divd. E....lb. .076 - —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .081 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .06½- —
divd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[5] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind...gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[5] dms., divd.....lb. .13¼- .14¾
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. 15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .62 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .64 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1506- .1507
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1406- .1407
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1306- .1307
tanks.....lb. .1235- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.35
Savin, cns.....lb. 26.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1450- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1299- .1340
tanks.....lb. .1259- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1389- .1400
tanks.....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
Sperm,[5] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
needle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks.....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.95
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks.....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb. 25.00 -27.50
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms...lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .45
65/75, vis., c.l.....gal. .56 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 60/90 vis., dms., dm, charges not included, c.l...lb. .39 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .45 - .49
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .50¼- .52¼
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .60¾- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .64 - .67
320/350 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 5.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicyate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, bots.....lb. 14.50 -18.50
Oleostearin,[2] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines. ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton. 15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust..ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb. 13.50 -13.66

Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.

Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1]..lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
divd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo, Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
divd. other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .80 - .81
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .85 - .90
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniline, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[3,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthochlorobenzene, prices west of Rockies lc. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Papaverine, hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.25
sulphate, natural, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .39½- .40
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .45 - .56
good, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., f.o.b. wks..lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1645- —
tanks.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis. lb. .0525- —
128-130 AMP, same basis. lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
1331-135 AMP, same basis. lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis. lb. .0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis. lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis. lb. .0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis. lb. .1050- —

Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.

Paraformaldehyde,[3,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 96%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech, bbls., works..lb. .1225 - 1.30
redistilled, w.w., bbls., works, lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .29 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665- Bid
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705- Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .26 - .26½
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .40 - .41
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. 18½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[5] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950

Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .05¾- —
fib. dms..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
soft, c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .86 - 1.01
Illinois.....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania.....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central.. bbl. .95 - 1.25
West.....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle.....bbl. .80 - 1.23
Wyoming.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03¼- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - —
light.....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel, tanks.....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03¼- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 5.....gal. .90 - —
14-16.....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .06¾- —
No. 2.....gal. .06¾- —
No. 3.....gal. .06½- .07¼
36-40 gravity.....gal. .06¾- .06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - .97
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Texas City, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California..100l..b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willibridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07¾- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07¾- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¼- —
198-290 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¾- —
246-397 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks..gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks..gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J. N. Y., tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .12 - .13
Boston.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1680- —
Buffalo.....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago.....gal. .13½- —
Detroit.....gal. .1580- —
Hartford.....gal. .1680- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .129 - —
Providence.....gal. .13 - —
Rochester.....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse.....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaner's, Newark.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport.....gal. .1730- —
Chicago.....gal. .1860- —
Detroit.....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
Newark.....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,* over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.gal. .21½- —
No. 2,* over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 8.* tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
No. 30,* tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago.....gal. .1380- —
Detroit.....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-53), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07 - .07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston.....gal. .12 - —
Chicago.....gal. .13½- —
Detroit.....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
Newark.....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse.....gal. .14 - —
Xylol-Toluol solvent mixture. See Xylol-Toluol under X.
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .10¾- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lo. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots, works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. 12.00 - 12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,5] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l...long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis...long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum.....short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 68%-69% b.p.l., 5% f. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% f. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis. long ton. 4.65 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.85 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).

Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export..lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] dms..lb. .25 - —
cs. ..lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls..lb. .15 - .16
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs..lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls..lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works..lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, ngs..lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots..oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls..oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs..lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms..lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs..stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls..lb. .20 - .23
Podophyllin, dms..lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls..lb. .14 - .15
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, bales..lb. .60 - .70
Poppy seed, Canadian, bgs..lb. .65 - .67
domestic, blue, bgs..lb. .70 - .71
Dutch, bgs..lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs..lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs..lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate..lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .30
cns. ..lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms..lb. .03¼- .03½
tanks ..lb. .02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works..lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works..lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[6] bgs..lb. .24 - .28
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .33½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works..lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls..lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs..lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns..lb. .72 - .76
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs..lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs..lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns..lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms..lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[4] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis, unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls..lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.[4] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O, unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[5] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals, unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works..lb. .09¼- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works..lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls..lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls..lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l..ton. 290.00 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Potash sulphate, NF, powd., bbls., lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports..ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms..lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l..lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 - 14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton. 36.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls..lb. .35 - .40
Berries, bgs..lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls..lb. .40 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots..lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms..lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls..lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots..lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots..lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots..lb. .04¼- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs..lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms..100 lbs. 4.20 - —

Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., divd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., divd. gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.t.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. lld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld. bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equaid..gal. 1.55 - 1.68
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 - 10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis..ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis..ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scarp, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks., lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works..lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works..lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works..lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls..lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works..lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs..lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs..lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls..lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1..lb. .10 - —
No. 2..lb. .09½- —
No. 3..lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs..lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot..flask. 190.00 - 193.00
San Francisco..flask. 183.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 2%; brokers, 1%.
Quince seed, bgs..lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns..oz. 1.08 + .12½*
powd., precip., cns..oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns..oz. .71 + .13½

* Surchare of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine

Each time those bomb bay doors swing open, it is more than the birth of another blast at our enemies. It is the culmination of hundreds of hours of labor that go into making each bomber. Some of those hours are used to produce the protective finishes for the aircraft. Every hour is precious—and every one that can be saved is a step nearer Victory.

That is why we at Spencer Kellogg are telling you of the part our research staff has played in providing replacement products of such quality that serious shortages of imported drying oils are hardly felt—and production keeps on rolling at top speed.

Take **Kellin** and **Esskol**, for instance. These Spencer Kellogg-developed products are replacing chinawood oil. Made from abundant domestic flaxseed, they possess fast-bodying, hard, thorough drying and excellent water resisting qualities, plus other characteristics that save hours at the kettle and in drying time.

In your production of protective coatings, maybe Kellin and Esskol can help you "get them there" faster. Your Spencer Kellogg office will be glad to talk to you about Kellin and Esskol. Or write direct to us.

SPENCER KELLOGG and Sons, Inc.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Keep Buying War Bonds

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½
Acetate, c. s., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs....lb. .15 - 15½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works..lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.25 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼ - —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾ - —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works...lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works....lb. .92 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾ - —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾ - —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½ - .906
Para,[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works.lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½ - .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220 - —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245 - —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265 - —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾ - —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼ - —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360 - —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermillion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls, lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .85 - 2.50
powd., bbls.....lb. .95 - 2.60
Riboflavin,[5] bots., 100 grams.kilo.380.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option, lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't, lb. .42½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09½ - .10
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14½ - .15
Rosin, gum:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.98 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins.....lb.35.00 -36.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .26½ - .27
fair, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .27½ - .28
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.....ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons....100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .18 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls.....lb. .72 - .75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½ - —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½ - .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10¼
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .82 - .85
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½ - .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs..lb. .14¾ - .15¼
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .42½ - —
Boston.....lb. .43½ - —
Chicago.....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½ - —
Boston.....lb. .49½ - —
Chicago.....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660 - —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890 - —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660 - —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710 - —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960 - —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550 - —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600 - —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805 - —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lit., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh., bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
wet-grd., 96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½ - —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾ - —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .71¼ - —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44¾ - —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½ - —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾ - —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾ - .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd., lb. .08½ - .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½ - .06
NF VII, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½ - .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .10¾ - .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., Ga., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D. Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½ - .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbl., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .12½ - .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½ - —
sellers' tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½ - —
sellers' tanks, works...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash. Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½ - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾ - .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½ - —
dms.....lb. .19½ - .23½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½ - —
dms.....lb. .24¼ - .29½
Soda cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms...lb. .14½ - .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09¼ - .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼ - —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .14½ - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 — —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis..ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons...100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾ - —
West Coast ports.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼ - —
Pentachlorophenate b r o q uets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11½ - .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾ - .10½
spot.....lb. .10¾ - —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, works, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., same l, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½ - .33½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.56
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65

OPD—1-3-1944

A NEW YEAR HAS COME...

the old year has gone

AS WE remove and discard the last remaining traces of what were intended to be bright pages in our calendars of time, let us not review the lessons of those darker days with resentment and regret. Let us, instead, be grateful for that united spirit of courage, enterprise, and determination which has kept us hopefully fighting on in the steadily growing light of better times.

In that spirit, we extend friendly holiday greetings to all those in the professions, industry, and government whom it has been our privilege to serve.

And may this New Year bring us Victory, and the wisdom and determination to work together for a lasting Peace.

MERCK

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

ARMY E NAVY

BACK THE ATTACK WITH WAR BONDS

Soda sulphohydrate, liquid, 38% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .06½
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works. lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18

Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.56 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c. .....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .07½- —
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.30 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .47¼- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10

Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30

Sulphur, refined, flour, extra fine, bgs..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works.lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. No stocks
No. 2, bbls.....lb. No stocks
stainless, bbls.....to. No stocks
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .23 - .23½
medium, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19¼
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, prodcction points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
22% a.p.a., bulk, prod. points..unit-ton. .55 - .84
deliver points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -36.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09%- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08%- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (34% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06%- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06%- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .07%- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs....lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[1,6] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd East..gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .24½- —
Tara, powd.....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms.....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., South..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08¼
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.250.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP., dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
golden, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[5,6] (see Cube root)

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Impregnole Water Repellent • Luminous Pigments • Metallic Stearates • Metallic Resinates
Petroleum Waxes • Sulfated Oils • Synthetic Detergents • Textile Compounds • Wetting Agents

Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,5] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[4,5] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½ - —
smaller lots, dlvd...lb. .15½ - .15¾
nonchalking,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E...lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾ - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾ - —
calcium-rutile base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾ - —
magnesium base,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.

Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works.....lb. .65 - 1.35
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .83
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[4] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½ - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½ - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½ - —
Toluol-Xylol solvent mixture. (See Xylol-Toluol).
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,4] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .30 - —
smaller lots.....oz. .33 - .36
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works.....lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l.....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms...lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½ - —
tanks.....lb. .07½ - —
Trichloroethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½ - —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½ - .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½ - —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½ - .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½ - .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[4] dms., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol[4] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[5] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Lerris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[4] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .87½ - .90½
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .77 - .80
tanks.....gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.53 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, N. F., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[4] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., current.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½ - —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½ - —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton.ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton..ton.46.00 -48.50
Wattle bark extract, liquid, bbls., lb. .05¾ - —
tanks.....lb. .05¼ - —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½ - .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½ - .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾ - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 Nom.
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb. .37½ - —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾ - —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½ - —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .58½ - —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½ - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½ - .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½ - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½ - .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½ - —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 80 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼ - .81¼
Wax, carnauba, North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾ - .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½ - .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾ - .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾ - .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼ - .93¼
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb. .81¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼ - .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 135-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½ - .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½ - .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½ - .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½ - .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½ - .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½ - .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½ - .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½ - .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., rossed, bls.....lb. .04 - .07½
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. .12 - .15
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l...ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l...ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l...ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l...ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾% bgs., c.l...ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l...ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l .ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½ - .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodnour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .28
Levant.....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[4] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
8°, dms., return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol-Toluol petroleum solvent mixture, ret. dms., f.o.b. No. Jersey depot..gal. .26 - .27
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —

Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½ - .06¼
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa...lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see Orange).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls...lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .18 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾ - 13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼ - 13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars.....lb. .36 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½ - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc)
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars.....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Naphthenates, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
lead free,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅝ - —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼ - —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08⅝ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09⅝ - —
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .10⅝ - —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.
Zinc, palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Resinates, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms..lb. .14½ - —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.. lb. .31 - —

USP (same prices as tech.).

Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.....
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½ - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾ - —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms., lb. .26 - .31
Tallates, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09¾ - —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .06¼ - —
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb. .06¾ - —
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works, lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works, lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials (Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn (methyl abietate), c.l., returnable black iron dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., lots of 10 dms., same basis..lb. .0847- —
single dms., same basis....lb. .0947- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .1447- —
Arocloro, distilled, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .1815- —
single dms., works.....lb. .19 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1515- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .16 - —
single dms., works.....lb. .1615- —

B

Bakelite, 100% paraphenyl phenol resin, pale, non-heat hardening, BR-254, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.....lb. .33 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .33½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .34 - —
pale, non-heat hardening, BR-9432, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .31 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .31½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .32 - —
BR-40636, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .37 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .37½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .38 - —
dark, non-heat hardening, BR-1329, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .29 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .29½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .30 - —
pale, heat-hardening, BR-3360, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .36 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .36½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .37 - —
BR-14634, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .30½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .31 - —
BR-10282, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .32 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .32½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .33 - —
Phenolic dispersion resins, BK-3982X, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .277 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .282 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .287 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .23 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .23½ - —
XK-10624, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .22½ - —
oil modified, BR-302, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .346 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .351 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .356 - —
resin baking types, BV-1600, ret. dms., dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .30½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .31 - —
BV-8966, ret. dms., dm. charges included, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .20½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .21 - —
XV-10607, ret. dms., dm. charges included, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .22½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .23 - —
phenolic lacquer resins and solutions, XR-3180, non-ret. dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .45½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .46 - —
XR-4357, non-ret. dms., 30,000 lbs., works...lb. .45 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .45½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .46 - —
XJ-10433, ret. dms., dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .37 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .37½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .38 - —

Bakelite, oil modified, phenolic lacquer resins and solutions, BJ-15408, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .24 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .24½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
BR-9366, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .18½- —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .19 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .19½- —
glycerine reactive, BR-10025, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .28 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .28½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .29 - —
resin modified, BR-2963, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .22½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .23 - —
BR-11504, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .18 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .18½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .19 - —
BR-11544, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .18 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .18½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .19 - —
C-9 resins, solid types, BR-13202, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .15 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .15½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .16 - —
XR-13260, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .37 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .37½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .38 - —
liquid types, BR-14500, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .26 - —
15,000 lbs., works..lb. .26½- —
5,000 lbs., works..lb. .27 - —
XR-13780, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .35 - —
XR-10640, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .35 - —
lacquer types, XJ-10380, ret. dms., charges included, 30,000 lbs, works..lb. .26 - —
15,000 lbs., works..lb. .26½- —
5,000 lbs., works..lb. .27 - —
XR-13840, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .34½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .35 - —

C

"Cumar" resin, AX, non-ret. drums..lb. .06¼- —
BX .....lb. .06¼- —
CX, net weight.....lb. .061 - —
DX, gross weight.....lb. .05¼- —
EX, gross weight.....lb. .05¼- —
FX, gross weight.....lb. .05¾- —
MH, col. 1.....lb. .11¾- —
1½-2 .....lb. .10¾- —
2½-3½ .....lb. .09¾- —
9 .....lb. .06½- —
MS .....lb. .10¾- —
P 10°-99° C., col. 2½ and darker, lb. .10¾- —
RH .....lb. .10¾- —
RS .....lb. .10¾- —
V col. ½.....lb. .12¾- —
1 .....lb. .11¾- —
1½-2 .....lb. .10¾- —
2½ and darker.....lb. .09¾- —
W col. ½.....lb. .13½- —
1 .....lb. .12½- —
1½-2 .....lb. .11½- —
2½ and darker.....lb. .10½- —

All "P" grades with melting point below 50 degrees centigrade, and grades AX, BX and CX are shipped in steel drums, with the three last-mentioned grades reckoned on a net weight basis. All other grades are shipped in destructible fiber and metal drums, but their packaging is subject to change without notice. Prices are based on f.o.b. plant at Frankford, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh, with no revisions for shipments made in fiber containers.

D

Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .30 - —
Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, alkyd solution, A, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
B, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
E, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17

Esterol, alkyd solut., H-1, c.l., divd..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
PV, c.l., divd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- —
11, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
22, c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
22-B, c.l., divd.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
33, c.l., divd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
44, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
44B, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
55, c.l., divd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
562, c.l., divd.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
640-N, c.l., divd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
660-N, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
750, any quantity, divd.....lb. .15 - —
830, c.l., divd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .18
1800, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
1825, c.l., divd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18½
2185, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
2196, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17
2600, c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
2633, c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
2728, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .17
2775-BS, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
4040, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16

F

Flexalyn solution, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.....lb. .1222- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .1297- —
single dms., same basis..lb. .1447- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .1947- —

C solution., returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1147- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .1222- —
single dms., same basis...lb. .1372- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .1872- —

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works..lb. .08 - —
Guai-a-phene, dms. (dm. deposit $6.00), works..gal. 2.47 - —
4 gals. or multiples, glass jars, 4 jars in each paper carton, works..gal. 2.62 - —
1-3 gals., cns., works....gal. 2.82 - —

H

Hercolyn (hydrogenated methyl abietate), returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., lots of 10, same basis.lb. .1247- —
single dms., same basis...lb. .1347- —
less lots, same basis....lb. .1847- —

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), East of Pacific Coast:—
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bgs., c.l., divd. .....lb. .07½- —
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bbls., c.l., divd. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd., bgs.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd., bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
No. 25, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., divd.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bbls., divd.....lb. .09 - —

Pacific Coast prices ½c. per lb. higher; l.c.l. prices ex warehouse.

L

Lewisol resin, 2 L, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .17 - —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .22½- —

Lewisol resin, 28, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .16½- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .22½- —

33, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .16½- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .22½- —

Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New England States, Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo. Cost of non-returnable dms. is included in the price in each instance.

M

Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.c., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —

N

Neo-fat drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .14¾- —
190, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .18¾- —
290, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .20¾- —
fatty acid, 3R, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .14¾- —
17, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .12¾- —
19, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .16¾- —

Neo-fat prices are 1c. per lb. higher in all States west of the Rocky Mountains and ½c. per lb. higher in Texas and Oklahoma. Drums in all instances are returnable.

Nevillac, pale, hard, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
color 1-2, melting point 85-95°C., drums, works..lb. .19 - —
hard, color 2-1½-4, melting point 85-95°C., same basis..lb. .17 - —
soft, color, 2-1½-4, melting point 65-75°C., same basis.. lb. .17 - —
10 C, color ½-4, same basis..lb. .24 - —
LX-482 same basis.....lb. .23 - —

Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-6 nevindene, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R.S., N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-12, hard, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .12¾- —
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11¾- —
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-16, medium, col. 2½-4, dms., works..lb. .09¾- —
R-16A, medium, col. 7-10, dms., works..lb. .08½- —
R-17, medium, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-21, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .13¾- —
R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb .12¾- —
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½-8, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, Pittsburgh..lb. .03½- —

Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.

Nevtex, 10, returnable dms., works..lb. .08 - —
90, returnable dms., works.. lb. .20 - —
Nuba, 1, 80-95° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0290- —
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .04½- —
Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs, works..lb. .31½- —
10½%, 100-lb. pkg.....lb. .52 - —
11½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .57 - —
Iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkg.....lb. .13¼- —
11%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .26 - —
Lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs...lb. .14½- .15½
32%, 450-lb. pkgs....lb. .18¾- —
34%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19½- —
40%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
Lead, 30%, cobalt, 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .32 - —
30%, manganese, 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .25 - —
Manganese, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs. lb. .16¼- —
10½%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .27¼- —
Zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .16¼- —
10%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19¾- —
12%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
All prices are divd., east of Denver.

P

Paradene, No. 1, 75-99° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
2, 100-124° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
3, 125-140° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¾- —

Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.

Paradura resin, grade AV, 300-lb. bbs., c.l., divd..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .30
C, c.l., divd.....lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .34 - .35
10-P, c.l., divd.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36 - .37
46, c.l., divd.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - .23½
273, c.l., divd.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - .25
367, c.l., divd.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36 - .37
540, c.l., divd.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36 - .37

Paranol resin, extra hard, No. 1, 300-lb. bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
Extra hard, No. 3, c.l., divd.lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- .15
Hard, No. 1, c.l., divd.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14 - —
No. 3, c.l., divd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13½
25, c.l., divd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13½
25, light, c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
54-B, c.l., divd.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
100, c.l., divd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .18
105-B, c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- .14
200, c.l., divd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18½
500, hard, c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .15½
extra hard, c.l., divd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .18
800, extra light, c.l., divd....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
800, dark, c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- .15
850, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
1000, c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .15½
1700, c.l., divd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17
1750, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
1835, c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3046-C, c.l., divd.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - .23½
3101, c.l., divd.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- .16¾
3645, c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16

Pentalyn A, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis, lb. .13½- —
single dms., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .19 - —
G, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .15 - —
single dms., same basis..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .20½- —
P.H.D., dms. works.....lb. .24 - —

Piccolyte resins, S-10, S-25, S-40, bulk, net wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
S-55, S-70, same basis, c.l.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
S-85, S-100, same basis, c.l.lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
S-115, same basis, c.l.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —

Piccoumaron resins,[1] 420, 420-S, bulk, gross wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
420-T, same basis.....lb. .0675- —
422-R, 423-R, 425-R, 427-R, bulk, net wt., same basis.lb. .1075- —
430, 435, bulk, gross wt., same basis..lb. .045 - —
440-T, same basis.....lb. .0625- —
450, 450-H and 450-S, same basis..lb. .09 - —
450-EH, same basis.....lb. .0975- —
460-T, same basis.....lb. .0575- —
XX-25, XX-40, bulk, net wt., same basis..lb. .0625- —
XX-55, bulk, gross wt., same basis..lb. .0575- —
XX-70, XX-100, same basis.lb. .0525- —
XX-115, same basis.....lb. .0575- —
T-115, same basis.....lb. .0725- —
70%, 420-S Sol., ret. dms., net wt..lb. .078 - —
Pliolite, powder, ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
dm. lots, same basis.....lb. .69 - —
less dm. lots, same basis.lb. .74 - —
milled, ton lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
dm. lots, same basis....lb. .79 - —
less dm. lots, same basis.lb. .84 - —
Plyophen, solution, 5000, c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- .19
5010, c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .19½
5011, c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½

NEW—AROPLAZ 1244

Specially Developed to Meet U.S.M.C. Specification 52-MC-21

Aroplaz 1244 fully meets the new U. S. Maritime Commission specification calling for a long, pure-linseed-oil modified alkyd resin. It has been thoroughly tested in the formulation of paints based on the two new U. S. M. C. primer specifications: 52-MC-23 (red lead primer); and 52-MC-29 (zinc chromate primer).

THE COMPLETE RESIN LINE

"S & W" ESTER GUM—all types.
CONGO GUM—raw, fused and esterified.
AROPLAZ—alkyds.
AROFENE—pure phenolics.
AROCHEM—modified types.
NATURAL RESINS—all standard grades.

AROPLAZ 1244 — Physical Constants

Viscosity (G-H) at 70% solids . . Y minus-ZI
Viscosity (G-H) (when thinned further to 50% solids in mineral spirits) . . . C -G
Color (G-H 1933) . . . . . 7 -12
Acid Value of Plastic . . . . . Below 10
Wt./Gal. at 25° C. at 70% solids . . . 7.92 - 8.08 lbs.

Samples and additional data available upon request.

STROOCK & WITTENBERG

Division of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

60 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Check List OF MONSANTO PLASTICIZERS

. . . to help you make the most efficient use of available supplies!

With supplies of plasticizers short of wartime needs it is essential that the most efficient possible use be made of every available pound.

That's why it is suggested that you review the Monsanto plasticizers you are now using to make certain they are the best possible materials available for your needs.

A quick glance at this table of the principa Monsanto Plasticizers will give you a preliminary check. A letter will bring you the help of a Monsanto technical service representative in making a final decision. Write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MONSANTO PLASTICIZERS

	Mol. Wt.	Color and Form	Boiling Point	Cryst. or Melt. Point	Sp. G.	Lbs. per Gal.	Refrac. Index	Evap. Rate Gms./sq.cm/hr/ 100°C	Solubility in Water	Retentivity in N/C	Retentivity in Ac/C	Light Fastness in N/C	Light Fastness in Ac/C	USES
Tricresyl Phosphate	368	Colorless liquid	295°C/13 mm	Non-cryst., solid at −35°C	1.165/20°C	9.7	1.556/20°C	0.00000708	Less than 0.002% at 85°C	100 plus	0	Poor	—	Excellent compatibility with most resins and plastics except cellulose acetate; imparts excellent flexibility with a minimum decrease in tensile strength; excellent fire retarding properties.
Triphenyl Phosphate	326	White flakes	245°C/11 mm	48.5°C	1.268/60°C	10.5	———	0.00000028	0.001% at 34°C 0.002% at 54°C	100	80	Poor	Fair	Standard fire retarding plasticizer especially for cellulose acetate; gives clear tough compositions of good flexibility without tackiness.
Santicizer 8	199	Light amber liquid	———	———	1.188/25°C	9.9	———	0.0002659	0.13% at 23°C 0.213% at 48°C	100	90	Poor	Good	Excellent plasticizer for cellulose acetate, giving brilliance and polish; valuable plasticizer for coating designed to withstand petroleum products; increases flexibility of shellac and protein plastics.
Santicizer 9	171	White granules	———	105°C	1.313/25°C	10.9	———	0.000053 at 65°C	1% at 34°C	25–30	25–30	Poor	—	Imparts gloss; gives smooth working and uniform curing of molded phenolic and urea resins; blends readily with most synthetic resins; does not impart softening action of liquid plasticizers.
Santicizer B-16	336	Colorless liquid	219°C/5 mm	Below −35°C	1.097/25°C	9.15	1.490/25°C	0.0000881	0.0012% at 30°C	100	20–30	Excellent	Excellent	With nitrocellulose, gives clear, brilliant films that are flexible, tough, moisture resistant and have good weathering qualities; solvent for and imparts plasticity to most synthetic resins. Non-toxic.
Santicizer E-15	280	Colorless liquid	190°C/5 mm	20°C	1.180/25°C	9.84	1.498/25°C	0.0001106	0.0175% at 30°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent	With both acetyl and nitrocellulose, it gives clear, tough flexible films that have much increased resistance to moisture penetration. Non-toxic.
Santicizer M-17	266	Colorless liquid	189°C/5 mm	Below −35°C	1.220/25°C	10.2	1.504/25°C	0.000221	0.09% at 30°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent	Imparts high degree of permanent plasticity; excellent gasoline resistance. Non-toxic.
Dibutyl Phthalate	278	Colorless liquid	206°C/20 mm	−35°C	1.047/20°C	8.75	1.490/25°C	0.000221	0.001% at 30°C	100	Less than 20	Excellent	—	A standard lacquer plasticizer giving high degree of plasticity; excellent light stability and good weathering qualities.
Diethyl Phthalate	222	Colorless liquid	295°C	−0.3°C	1.123/20°C	9.35	1.503/20°C	0.000617	0.058% at 30°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent	Generally used in mixture with Dimethyl Phthalate as a plasticizer for cellulose acetate.
Dimethyl Phthalate	194	Colorless liquid	282°C	0°C	1.196/15.6°C	10.0	1.515/20°C	0.001925	0.4% at 32°C 0.6% at 63°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent	Standard cellulose acetate plasticizer generally used in mixtures with diethyl phthalate or other plasticizers.
Diphenyl Phthalate	318	White powder	———	69°C	1.28/25°C	10.68	1.572/74°C	———	Insol.	65	20	Poor	—	Compatible with nitrocellulose and with the sulfonamide, phenolic, polystyrene and vinyl types of resins; gives increased water resistance to all compositions in which it is used.

Tricresyl Phosphate and Triphenyl Phosphate have excellent Fire Retardation.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS

SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

"E" FOR EXCELLENCE—The Army-Navy "E" burgee with two stars, "representing recognition by the Army and the Navy of especially meritorious production of war materials" over a two-year period, flies over Monsanto's executive offices in St. Louis and over Monsanto plants at Anniston, Ala., and Monsanto, Tenn. The Army-Navy Production Award also has been won by five Monsanto plants at St. Louis, Mo., Monsanto, Ill., Karnack, Texas and Springfield, Mass.

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH *by* VELSICOL

GIVES YOU THESE IMPORTANT

PETROLEUM DERIVATIVES

Oxidizing and Polymerizing Type Resins — Hydrocarbon resins of high iodine number for air-dry and baked coatings. When used in combination with oil and baked, they form hard, durable, heat-resistant coatings which protect underlying surfaces from the corrosive action of chemicals, salt water and weathering. Compatible with all drying oils, their unique properties make possible the use of shorter oil length vehicles and accelerates drying time of slower oils.

Non-oxidizing and Non-polymerizing Type Resins—Resins of low iodine number for use in acid and alkali-resistant varnishes, heat-resistant coatings, waterproofing, rubber compounds and other products of a similar nature.

Aromatic Solvents—By converting petroleum derivatives of "straight chain" structure to "closed chain" or "ring" structure, Velsicol chemists have greatly increased aromaticity, with accompanying increase in solvent properties. Exceptionally good thinners for synthetic enamels and lacquers to increase flow, compatibility and assure good leveling.

Insect Toxicants and Repellents—Synthetic materials of petroleum origin, used as active ingredients in cattle sprays and household insecticides. They also activate and extend natural and synthetic toxicants in formulations for agricultural sprays and dusts.

WRITE TODAY FOR FURTHER INFORMATION!

VELSICOL *Corporation*

GENERAL OFFICES: 120 EAST PEARSON STREET, CHICAGO

VELSICOL

PLANT: MARSHALL, ILLINOIS

Piyophen solut., 5012, 5013, c.l., same basis..lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.13½-	.14
5014, c.l., same basis.....lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15 -	.15½
R		
Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works..lb.	.0160-	—
S		
Silene (see Calcium silicate hydrated under C in Current Market Quotations)		
Staybelite ester, No. 1, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb.	.17½-	—
10 dms., same basis.....lb.	.18¾-	—
1 dm., same basis.....lb.	.19¾-	—
smaller lots, same basis....lb.	.24¾-	—
No. 2, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb.	.1824-	—
Staybelite ester, No. 21, 10 dms., same basis..lb.	.19 -	—
1 dm., same basis.....lb.	.199 -	—
smaller lots, same basis....lb.	.249 -	—
No. 3, returnable black iron dms, c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb.	.1974-	—
10 dms., same basis.....lb.	.2049-	—
1 dm., same basis.....lb.	.2149-	—
smaller lots, same basis....lb.	.2649-	—
No. 10, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb.	.14½-	—
10 dms., same basis....lb.	.14¾-	—
1 dm., same basis.....lb.	.15 -	—
smaller lots, same basis....lb.	.20 -	—
V		
Vanadiset resin, divd. Balto-Washington area, 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.32.40	-35.40	
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.51.40	-63.00	
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.83.00	-	—
Canada, Windsor to Montreal, 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.35.60	-38.60	
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.54.00	-66.00	
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.86.00	-	—
Greater N. Y., North. N. J., Conn., 26-140 tons, shpt... ton.31.00	-34.00	
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.48.00	-60.00	
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.80.00	-	—
Ill., Ky., Tenn., Carolinas, Georgia, Missouri, 26-140, tons, shpt..ton.36.00	-39.00	
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.55.00	-67.80	
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.87.80	-	—
Iowa, Wis., Minn., Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.36.00	-39.00	
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.56.00	-68.80	
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.88.80	-	—
Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakotas, 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.41.00	-43.00	
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.60.00	-80.00	
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.90.00	-	—
New England (except Conn.), 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.32.40	-35.40	
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.53.00	-62.80	
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.82.00	-	—
N. Y. State, Penna. (W. of Harrisburg), Western Maryland, 26-140 tons, shpt... ton.32.00	-35.00	
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.53.00	-65.80	
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.85.80	-	—
Ohio, Mich., Ind., W. Va., 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.33.60	-36.60	
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.54.00	-64.00	
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.84.00	-	—
Pac. Coast, Ariz., New Mex., Utah, Nev., Idaho, Mont., Wyoming and Canada (except Windsor to Montreal), 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.51.00	-54.00	
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.70.00	-82.00	
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.94.00	-	—
Southern New Jersey, East. Pa., Del., 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.31.00	-34.00	
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.50.00	-62.00	
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.82.00	-	—
Vanadiset prices are subject to a 3 percent tax on transportation.		
"Vinyliseal" adhesive solutions, vinylite resin AYAB, 60-72% by weight, solution in acetone, A-70, drum lots, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va... gal.	2.75 -	—
less than drum lots, same basis..gal.	3.00 -	—
AYAF, 35% by weight, solution in acetone, A-33, drum lots, same basis..gal.	2.10 -	—
less than drum lots, same basis..gal.	2.50 -	—
modified, vinyl acetate resin, 24.5% by weight, solution in toluene, T 24-9, 20-drum lots, same basis..gal.	2.00 -	—
drum lots, same basis...gal.	2.25 -	—
less than drum lots, same basis..gal.	2.50 -	—
28% by weight, solution in 82% methyl acetate, MA 28-14, MA 28-18, 20-drum lots, same basis..gal.	2.15 -	—
drum lots, same basis...gal.	2.40 -	—
less than drum lots.....gal.	2.65 -	—
All "Vinyliseal" containers except 1-gal. size are returnable. Extra charge of 40c for 1-gal. containers; 55-gal. drums are valued at $5 each.		
Vinylite resins, vinyl chloride acetate resins VYLF, VYHH, VYNW, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va..lb.	.42 -	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.43 -	—
200 to 9,000 lbs., same basis, lb.	.44 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb.	.60 -	—
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..lb.	.58 -	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.59 -	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.60 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb.	.76 -	—
modified vinyl chloride-acetate, VMCH, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..lb.	.58 -	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.59 -	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.60 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb.	.76 -	—
vinyl acetate resins, AYAB, lumps (in fiber drums at option of seller); AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, granular (in paper bags only), f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi river, c.l. (30,000 lbs.).....lb	.40 -	—
2,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.43 -	—
200 to 1,999 lbs, same basis. lb.	.45 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb.	.60 -	—
Vinylite vinyl chloride resins, QYNA, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va.lb.	.42 -	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.43 -	—
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.44 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb.	.60 -	—
vinyl butyral resins, XYHL, XYHM, XYNC, granular, 93 to 97% solids, prices based on contained solids (in paper bags at option of seller), 200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.84 -	—
c.l. (30,000 lbs.), f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va..lb.	.82 -	—
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb.	.83 -	—
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb.	1.09 -	
Z		
Zinlac; orange or white, 50-gal. bbls..gal.	1.65 -	—
kits (5 gals.).....gal.	1.85 -	
jugs (1 gal.).....gal.	1.90 -	—

Lead-Free Zinc Oxide Put Under Allocation

—Continued from page 5

glazes (except for ornamental purposes), (10) insulated wire and cable, (11) linoleum and printed floor covering, (12) lubricants, (13) matches, (14) paint for food can coatings and closure coatings, (15) paint (marine), (16) paint—other—(to the extent the lead content of other pigments prevents their use in lieu of lead-free zinc oxide), (17) pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, (18) printing and lithographing inks (to the extent necessary for color stability in tints and for maintaining light fasteners), (19), rayon, (20) rubber products made from natural or synthetic hydrocarbons, (21) vitreous enamals, (22) zinc borate, (23) zinc chromate, (24) zinc plating, (25) zinc stearate, resinates and other zinc organic chemical components, (26) any other product, or any component to be physically incorporated into such product, which is beng produced by or for the account of, or for use by the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, or the War Shipping Administration, and for which lead-free zinc oxide is expressly specified in composition specifications or for which lead-free zinc oxide is required to fulfill the requirements of performance specifications, applicable to the contract, sub-contract or purchase orders.

Casein Allotments Increased by WPB

—Continued from page 5

lows:—Farm and food production, 75 percent; industrial construction, 75 percent; concrete form plywood, 85 percent; containers, 75 percent; civilian furniture, 25 percent; labeling, 50 percent; shoe adhesives, 90 percent; construction board, 80 percent; general wood-working, 50 percent; shipbuilding and marine, 100 percent; transportation, 100 percent; prefabricated housing, 50 percent; store equipment, 40 percent; industrial equipment, 75 percent; crowns, 75 percent, and aircraft, 100 percent.

Casein allocations for other industrial users were the same as for the fourth quarter with the exception of the food, medicinal, and pharmaceutical group. For the first quarter of 1944 this group has been granted 100 percent of request, whereas during the fourth quarter the grants ranged from 90 to 100 percent. The other allocations are:—

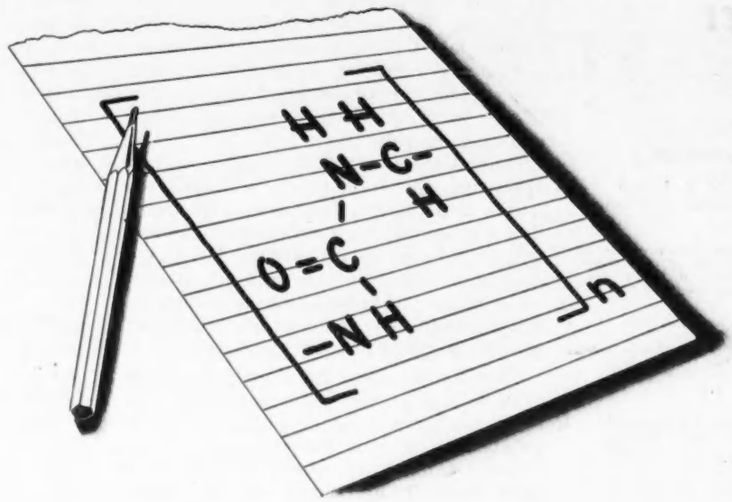
Rubber compounding, allowed in full; leather finishing, allowed in full; textile sizing, 90 percent; insecticides, 90 percent; building materials, 80 percent; plastics, 90 percent of 1942 consumption, miscellaneous uses, 50 to 100 percent.

Kenway Leaves Devoe For Radio Chain Post

Ivor Kenway has resigned as advertising manager of Devoe & Raynolds, Inc., paint manufacturer, this city, to join the Blue Network, the radio chain recently purchased by Edward J. Noble. Mr. Kenway will have a special assignment in the office of Edgar Kobak, executive vice-president of the network, devoting his time at first to a general study of advertising and merchandising problems of the industry.

Succeeding him as Devoe & Raynolds' advertising manager is Arthur H. Mohrhusen, long manager of the brush division. George Gray, Western division manager in Chicago, will move to Princeton, Ind., to take charge of the brush division, and Kenneth H. Wood, who joined Devoe in April, after many years with Sherwin-Williams as manager of national accounts, will take over the management of the Western division.

Plenty of jobs waiting for these "WAR VETERANS"



***The UFORMITES,* synthetic resins, will be busier than ever in postwar, speeding the processing or enhancing the sales value of such diversified things as washing machines, paperboard containers and prefabricated houses.**

AS hard, wear-resistant coatings . . . completely weatherproof finishes . . . multi-purpose bonding glues, the UFORMITES are "all out" today in vital war production. But there will be plenty of work when peace returns for these urea formaldehyde resins developed by The Resinous Products & Chemical Company.

Some of this postwar work will be in jobs, of course, that the UFORMITES have been doing for years—coatings, for example, for refrigerators and washing machines. But many of tomorrow's uses for this versatile family of synthetic resins will be new, *born of war.*

What the UFORMITES can do for manufacturers of paper, home appliances, prefabricated houses and other things for peacetime living should be investigated today.

The UFORMITES are just one of the many types of synthetic resins developed by The Resinous Products & Chemical Company. One or more of these materials may be the answer to your problem. We'll be glad to discuss with you their many potential applications.

RESIN DEVELOPMENT SPECIALISTS

The Resinous Products & Chemical Company has been the pioneer and is today the leader in the development of new applications for these resins:

RESIN ADHESIVES
COATINGS RESINS
PAPER RESINS
ION EXCHANGE RESINS
PLASTICIZING AND MODIFYING RESINS

If you want assistance in any of these synthetic resin applications, our technical staff will be glad to study your problem without obligation.

3 Awards to The Resinous Products & Chemical Company and its associated firms, Rohm & Haas Company and Charles Lennig & Company.

THE RESINOUS PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

TRADE MARK

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Vol. 145 January 3, 1944 Number 1

When Government Is Scared

Government seizure and army operation of the railroads is no way to cure the transportation ills of the country or to prevent a transportation breakdown. It certainly is no specific medicine for the labor trouble, the acutely symptomatic attack of which occasioned its application.

When government seizure of the railroads became inevitable, one of the ablest commenters on economic ills said that there would be no gain for anyone concerned — transportation, labor, government, or the public—if such action was taken. He did not state the equally obvious truth that there would be loss for all concerned if the action were not taken. The condition had got past all theorizing on governmental functioning.

It is a sad and sorrowing commentary on the efficiency, yes, the very practicability of representative government that the enactments of its central lawmakers and the administrative agencies thereby set up are scorned by a trifling minority of the people to wreak hardship upon all and to threaten the very life of the nation. It is not representative government; it is not potent government; it is not desirable government — when only the personal intervention of the chief executive as military commander-in-chief can continue even as much as an empty semblance of orderly law observance. The result will be no more encouraging than it was in the seizure of the coalmines.

Government should know by now that no regimented group—labor, agriculture, or whatever—will do what is expected of it in a pinch. There is no organized vote in this country that is worth two whoops. Any political group which still feels that it needs organized voters to stay in office is not worth having in office, because it is too "scared of its job" to do its duty.

—O-P-D—

Strikes Are Only a Symptom

The fault behind the impossibility of keeping labor lined up for the war effort of the nation lies far and wide. In part it lies in the personal and partisan ambitions of the President, who has seen fit to set above the general welfare a friendly—or is it wholly expedient?—regard for a very small group which repeatedly has plagued him with its ingratitude. That is but a part of the cause of the latest failure of orderly, representative government in its time of need. The greater part of the fault lies with the Congress, which, dodging responsibilities and fearing retaliations, has left to the President the impossible, endless task of appeasing the regimenters of labor for whom and their followers special statutory exemption from a citizen's wartime duty has been set up. Blame must rest also upon those high in military places, who persist in predicting a relatively early termination of some aspect or other of the nation's worldwide warfare.

This blame must be shared by those who so avidly seek and so loudly proclaim such commentaries. All this pious palaver about how every citizen of the country must know every last detail of fight, figuring, and fancy of every commanding officer and of the last one of his men on all the fronts of the globe is just plain bosh. The people would be a whole lot better off if they were told just what is needed to make them recognize that the most of them are not doing their part in the war. And the nation would be a thousandfold the gainer thereby.

The United States has been at war as a nation for many long, hard, life-taking months; as a people, it is not yet in ankle-deep. That is not strange, because it is plainly evident in State exclusion rights, narrow-minded bloc control, sectional transportation inequities, self-centered economic groups, and a hundred other examples, that this nation does not even exist as a people. As long as its lawmakers and the administrators of its laws persist in separating its individuals into scores of little bunches according to a constantly varying sliding scale of privileges, it never will be a people, and its war needs will not worry those who are so constantly encouraged to think only of, but not for, themselves.

Strikes are but an acute symptom of the labor ailment. The malady lies very deep. The men in uniform have undertaken its diagnosis, and they promise to handle its postwar treatment. Those at home will do well to look, listen, and learn. Labor-drafting legislation is contraindicated as a remedy; but those who insist upon irritating and aggravating the symptom should be conscripted to the fighting front forthwith.

—O-P-D—

It's Time to Be Making Ready

It is being authoritatively predicted that the President's trailblazer in the forest of postwar business reconversion will have some sort of a report to make within the next ten days. The forecasters for the most part say that the report will submit that the problem of postwar reconversion already demands solution at certain points. So, it is said, the planfinder will urge that reconversion be got under way in the places where he regards it to be at least due. To what extent something more concrete than planning will be urged has not been forecast. It is to be assumed, however, that the President's planner, having special wisdom in such things, appreciates that it would be as disastrous to be premature in actual conversion as it will be to delay the construction of individual and group plans and the fitting of these into an overall pattern for the nation.

The most difficult part of any reconversion program will be the avoidance of disadvantages. Any handicap allowance for one branch of industry, giving it a start of weeks, or months, or longer over others still engaged in warwork would be dynamite which might well wreck the doing of still essential work for military use. It is not practicable, and it would be equally detrimental, to compel an industry which has completed its war task to stay idle until all other tasks had been finished, in order that all industries would have an equal start for the consumer's dollar. Interindustry competition for that dollar is going to be the postwar era's most intensive activity.

The war cannot be stopped at every point on every front at exactly the same time. The supplying of the hundreds of war materials cannot be kept neck-and-neck among them all. There will be stoppings in fighting and stoppings in supplying at all sorts of intervals over maybe a year or two. To fit business facilities, business needs, and business jealousies—call it competitive spirit if you will—into that continuous performance would be impossible. The safest program would be one that contrived to keep all war plants on warwork—the kind of work will have to be changed here and there from time to time—until the whole job is done.

Can such a program be made practicable? It certainly cannot even be made up unless the largest part of the making is done by business. Insofar as the immediate starting of postwar reconversion is concerned this is certain—business has so many things to fit together into a satisfactory plan, that it should have started last year to count and evaluate them.

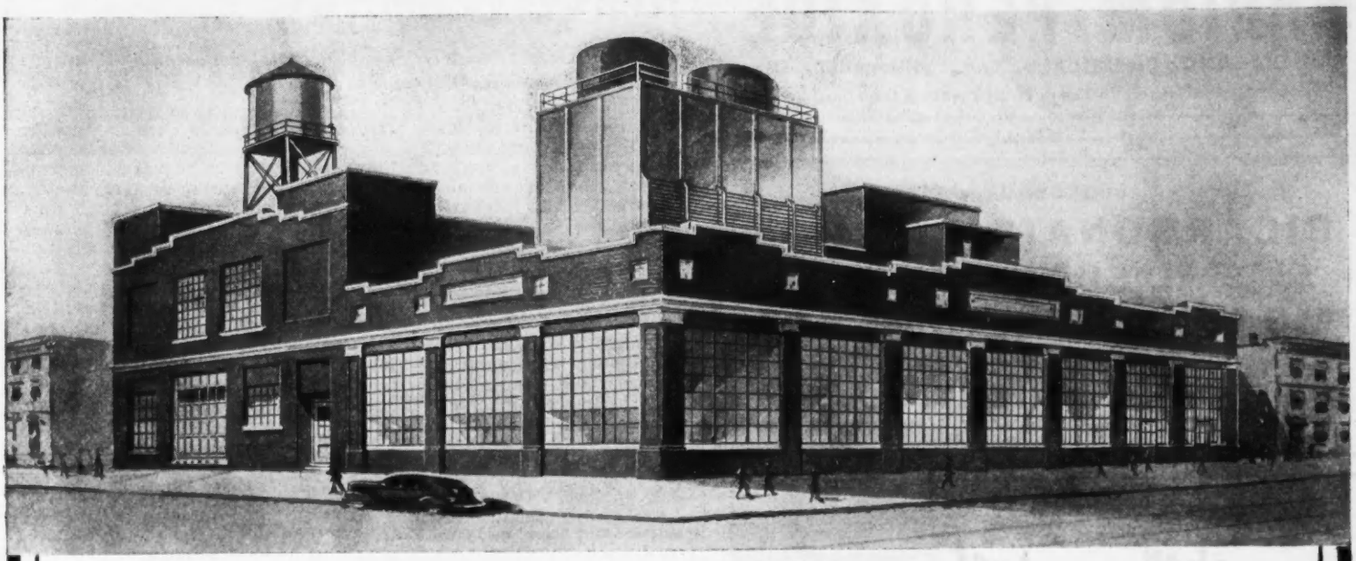
—O-P-D—

It Will Not Be a Lovefeast

Plans are in the making for a discussion of their postwar economic problems by the nations of the Western Hemisphere. That is one certainly big job—like hand-starting a harness race of eighteen horses on a half-mile fairgrounds track, multiplied by four languages and two or three dozen political ideologies and at least two elections or substitutes therefor per annum. And yet, if this hemisphere is to make its potential postwar most of itself, the economic problems of its variety of peoples must not only be discussed, but also solved in a correlative scheme.

A Pan-American conference, such as has been proposed, would be a very useful practice game for the United States. If this country is to take and handle the role in postwar global affairs to which its chief pilots are steering it, and which it cannot afford to muff, it must learn a lot more than it has evidenced knowing in its endeavors to spread good-neighborliness, to make tariff bargains, to prevent economic warring, and otherwise to bring better things to other peoples.

If you want a fairly good picture of the job of Pan-American economic correlation, gather together all the data you can on the United States efforts to get Cuban molasses to make alcohol—and look at them with an electronic microscope.



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Because of the urgent need for this powerful bacteriostatic agent in the present emergency, we began laboratory production early in 1942. This was increased to a pilot plant scale as soon as possible and in the summer of this year, at the request of the government, we started the construction of an entirely new plant to be devoted exclusively to the large-scale production of Penicillin.

This construction is being rushed with all possible speed, and the plant is expected to be in operation shortly after the turn of the year.

Since present supplies of Penicillin are far from sufficient to meet the acute needs of our armed forces, the entire output of all manufacturers has been placed under allocation. Although by far the greater part of our output goes directly to the Army and the Navy, limited quantities are allotted by the War Production Board to the Office of Scientific Research and Development for use in essential clinical investigations, but it is not available for general distribution. Even though our new plant will increase our output manyfold, we do not anticipate that the supply will be sufficient to allow general civilian use for some time to come. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 81 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y.—444 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Heavy Chemicals

New Business in Chemicals Slows Down Over Yearend—Contract Shipments Remained Heavy

Trading was not unusually active in the industrial chemical market over the turn of the year. There was no letdown in contract shipments and production was reported at near top levels. There was not enough desirable material available to inspire much activity in the open market and then holiday influences had a quieting effect and so did the initiation of the inventory period. On the surface, the general market presented a quiet appearance but underneath it was known that an enormous movement went forward to meet the war effort.

As previously stated, alkali has improved its position slightly, although it will probably be a long time before any real easement in the market takes place. Producers have made more progress with soda caustic than with soda ash. There seemed to be little doubt that placing ash in paper bags in the face of such a heavy demand was a big order and was responsible for delayed deliveries from some plants. It is of interest to note that no shipments of soda ash have been approved for lend-lease since last August. In order to improve the position for domestic consumption, a prominent producer has imported some sizable quantities, a recent arrival involved 1,518 tons.

Some large quantities of sal ammoniac that were going to Russia, but did not, are resting in warehouses around the country. Officials are considering the possibility of routing this material into other export channels.

Relaxation in demand for calcium chloride has given producers a long-desired "breather." Stockpile should increase from now on.

Some large inquiries were reported in the market for oxalic acid. The market seemed to be working into a more favorable position until these arrived.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.1 in the week ended Dec. 18, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 89.6 in the previous week and 87.9 percent a year ago.

Offerings of items listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Ammoniac Sal. — Consuming demand has relaxed for white granular to some extent. Buying interest fell off early last month and never gained its former momentum. There are no large supplies in the local area but warehouses throughout the rest of the country are full. Russia does not want this material and officials are now considering the possibilities of getting rid of it in other export areas. Some excess stock was collected by the Regional Redistribution Office of WPB. The amount offered was 10,000 pounds of white technical from excess inventories.

Cadmium Nitrate. — WPB regional office offered for sale 9,000 pounds from excess inventories.

Calcium Carbide. — Excess inventories released 40,000 pounds which were offered for sale by WPB Regional office.

Calcium Chloride. — Market conditions were relatively quiet compared with the activity noted throughout the fall months. Some producers in summing up the situation, asserted that the aggregate tonnage placed would about equal that for the previous year. An odd lot of 3,200 pounds was placed on the market by WPB Regional Office, from excess inventories.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Heavy consuming demand has reduced reserve stocks regardless of the maintenance of a high production rate. Shipments to war industries have continued heavy and the market was practically bare of stocks for civilian use. This condition has commanded the attention of WPB and this chemical is expected to be placed under allocation in the near future.

Cobalt Sulphate. — WPB scraped 1,725 pounds from excess inventories which were offered by the local Regional Office.

Copper Sulphate. — Attention from the agricultural industry continued to mount for this chemical and it looked as though the stage was set for an early buying movement. This would be desirable to producers who have been building their stockpile to take care of demand. The industrial movement was reported normal and devoid of special features. The quarterly allocation to be announced in January was awaited with interest. WPB Regional Office had 40.000 pounds for sale from excess inventories.

Phosphorus. — War industries have continued to take this material in increasing quantities. The movement was sufficient to tax output and regardless of broader production, there seemed to be no easement in sight for the near future. The shortage of civilian supplies held the market in a tight position.

Potash Caustic.—Production seemed to be pretty well adjusted to meet current demand although rumors were current of an inquiry of a round lot for lend-lease. Producers have placed a satisfactory tonnage on contract for domestic use and unless lend-lease puts a dent in stocks, the supply outlook seemed quite favorable.

Potash Chlorate.—While WPB has regulated shipments, the combined movement has been fully sufficient to absorb any slack material around and the market showed no signs of relaxing toward an easier buying condition. Producers were rather well pressed to meet all requests for the yearend quarter. Allocations for the new quarter will be announced this month. An odd lot of 642 pounds was offered from excess inventories by WPB Regional Office.

Potash Perchlorate. — Between the government and the railroads, there was not much of this material available at the end of the month. Short stocks held the market firm with the movement under WPB regulation.

Potash Permanganate. — Shipments to war production industries and for the lend-lease program have kept the market in definitely light supply for civilian use. No appreciable improvement in the buying situation was in sight at the close of the year, however, every effort was made to satisfy essential requirements.

Soda Ash. — Although some producers have made progress in catching up with shipping schedules, others have not been so fortunate and deliveries are several days behind in some instances. According to certain producers a lot of trouble has been experienced in securing sufficient

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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SODIUM CHLORATE
•
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
•
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE
•

THE sale and distribution of the chemicals listed above are covered by General Preference Order M-171. Our New York Office will be pleased to advise customers regarding the Preference Order, and furnish the necessary forms.

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labor to fill paper bag containers and facilities also have not been adequate to meet such a heavy demand. There have been no lend-lease approvals since last August. One large producer has imported several thousand tons to improve its position for the domestic trade. Supplies were under some stress from the aluminum companies but these are expected to ease off after a while. Recent imports amounted to 1,518 tons.

Soda Caustic.—Position of shipments continued to look a li tle better. Some real progress was made with contract deliveries but no supplies reached the open market and the situation remained tight. The shortage did not appear to be as acute as in soda ash but prominent sellers were not inclined to accept additional orders at this time. WPB local Redistribution Office had 18,250 pounds of flakes for sale from excess inventories.

Soda Cyanide.—WPB had two lots of this material for sale from their local Redistribution Office. One included 10,080 pounds of cyanide eggs and the other 2,800 pounds of soda cyanide.

Sulphur Chloride.—Buying interest was not emphasized in this chemical to any unusual degree during the past month. A moderate routine movement was the best that could be noted. WPB offered 700 pounds of sulphur chloride from their local redistribution office.

Zinc Chloride.—WPB had 4,800 pounds for sale through their local redistribution office from excess inventories.

Acids

Formic.—Although domestic demand has shown a tendency to increase, the inability to obtain export licenses has resulted in some stock being left in warehouses. Domestic shipments were confined chiefly to the textile industries for dye and finishing purposes.

Hydrofluoric Anhydrous.—Control valves and regulators for hydrogen fluoride service were exempted from the restrictions of inner valve and seat ring construction contained in limitation order L-134 through an amendment to the order issued by WPB. These valves are used primarily in gasoline production and the exemption is essential from an engineering standpoint, WPB said.

Oxalic.—Some interests were inclined to look for an easement in the buying situation after the turn of the year. This opinion seemed to have been thwarted by the turning loose of a large buying order which could be traced indirectly to government agencies. The potency of this material as an insecticide is well known, particularly when it becomes liquefied. There were a few scattered lots around the market but the supply situation remained critical with some producers refusing to accept contracts.

Phosphoric.—This market was influenced by so many conflicting influences, the actual supply situation was difficult to describe. The market was reported tight with no easement in sight. Probable increased production will be routed through channels that will offer little apparent relief to the market situation.

Sulphuric.—No substantial improvement in the supply situation was reported. The call from the high octane gas industry continued heavy with shipments large enough to keep the available supply at a relatively low level. Expectations are that the phosphate acidulators will get more ordnance acid, although judging from reports, the tankcar shortage so far has proved quite a problem.

Baltimore, Dec. 30.—No further intimation has been given that the government intends to put into effect its plan for a uniform ceiling on acid, and talk of such a possibility seems to have died down, but with a possibility that it will be revived. Meanwhile, preparations to increase acid-making facilities by the erection of a new plant here are going on, and will doubtless be advanced to completion unless the war situation holds out a prospect that the conflict will be brought to a close before long.

Insecticides

Preseason packaging of nicotine sulphate has been programmed for Victory Garden requirements. The supply situation appears adequate for extensive use as a substitute or alternate. Some interests expressed the opinion that enough paradichlorobenzene would be available for the season's agricultural wants, others were not so optimistic.

Absence of information regarding export requirements and also of infestation uncertainties has kept the supply outlook for paris green in doubt. A relatively small carryover offers the possibility of a tight market. According to reports, the supply of pryrethrum for agriculture will be negligible. There are expectations that FPO-11 will be amended to permit certain essential uses which will absorb all material available.

Small carryover stocks of rotinone suggest a tight market for this material. Importations in time for the coming season will probably be about half of earlier estimates. Although amended FPO-13 permits expanded uses, this does not mean an increase in supply. Arrivals have been mostly low percentage root.

Idle Materials Priority Rule Revised

—*Continued from page 4*

specifically indicate that Priorities Regulation No. 13 has no effect, shall govern special sales of items that they may cover.

A long list of chemicals are included in the revised order under a list which shows the classes of buyers who might want to purchase the materials and under what conditions sales can be made to the particular class of buyer.

For example, the list shows that acetone may be sold to other producers without a priorities rating or allocation, but cannot be sold to users in quantities of more than 5 drums a month without special authorization, but it can be sold to wholesalers who sell the material in the form received without a priorities rating or allocation. It also shows that there would be no class of buyers who fall in the class of reprocessors who would want to buy acetone.

The regulation points out that special permission to sell idle and excess controlled materials for any permissible use under WPB orders and regulation may be granted by the regional offices of the WPB. Permission may be granted for sales of such controlled materials either to persons who have no allotments or to persons who have allotments but desire to acquire controlled materials in excess of the amounts included in the allotments they hold.

In cases where such special sales are authorized, the buyer need not certify that he is entitled to the material under CMP allotments nor need he deduct the amount of materials so acquired from his allotment account.

In the case of copper or copper base alloy, such permission may be granted by the regional offices only if the buyer has an allotment and an authorized production schedule for the product that he intends to manufacture from the excess or idle materials that he will acquire. Used material is no longer subject to restrictions on sales under Priorities Regulation No. 13, unless List A, attached to it, specifically indicates that used materials shall be so governed. The regulation also eliminates provisions that have been applicable to the steel that was reported to the Steel Recovery Corporation. Formerly, it was not possible to sell such steel in the absence of specific permission from the Steel Recovery Corporation, or the various regional offices of WPB. Inasmuch as the Steel Recovery Corporation has been liquidated, it is no longer necessary for such permission to be obtained prior to selling such steel. The provisions have therefore been eliminated from the regulation.

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3 *Your waterproof garments* may be of warborne synthetic fabric—made in plants using pressure vessels made by General American Plate & Welding Division.

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GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION
CHICAGO

Steel Drums Use Control Tightened

—Continued from page 5

The amended order provides that only the following products may be shipped in new steel drums upon authorization by WPB (used drums may be used without WPB permission):—

Asphalt, including mineral filled, cut backs, emulsions and road oils; boiler feed water treatment material, liquid; dry dyestuffs; dry lead oxide; floor wax; floor sealers; glazing material or putty; greases, animal and vegetable; greases, petroleum, solid and semi-solid (with ASTM penetration of 300 and less); inorganic salts, aqueous solutions; lead oxides in paste; lime sulphur solution; oils, animal, fish, marine animal, vegetable (except fish livers, vitamin oils derived from fish or fish livers or grain); oils, steam cylinder, both compounded and uncompounded; paints, oil, oil or resin emulsion or oleoresinous type including but not limited to white lead in oil, colors in oils and oil stain; paste cutting compounds; paste drawing compounds; paste grinding compound (except abrasive finishing or lapping compound); pitch or tar including mineral filled, cut backs, emulsions and road oils; printing inks; rust preventative; silicate of soda, liquid; turpentine; varnish and varnish stain; and, wood preservatives.

Products which may only be shipped in used drums are:—

Calking compounds; compounds, solid and semisolid with a melting point of 65 degrees F. or above, used in cooking including mixtures of lard and hydrogenated oils, but not limited to these mixtures; formaldehyde; fuse powder, black, sporting powder, "A" blasting powder, and all other potassium nitrate black powder; hydrogenated oils with a melting point of 65 degrees F. or above, including but not limited to shortening; lanolin and wool grease; lard, petrolatum (except for medicinal use); pine tar; shock absorber fluid; soaps, liquid or paste; soaps, metallic; sodium lactate; syrup, mixed and unmixed (except corn syrup); and tallow.

Tobacco Growers Want Cottonseed Meal

—Continued from page 5

dustry on the American continent. Its gravity is brought about by the fact that the War Food Administration since January, 1943, has turned over to livestock feed manufacturers all cottonseed meal, with the provision that there would be an equitable distribution for all customary and vital needs—it has not so turned out. Our share is reported nonexistent. Effective January 1, 1944, 20 percent is being taken away from the feed manufacturers, it is true, but it is not going to be used for fertilizer, according to government officials. President J. B. Hutson, of the Commodity Credit Corporations, advised us that he had allotted 10,000 tons for distribution to shade-growers in Connecticut, Florida and Georgia, but would not put it in the "bank"—that is, keep it in an allotment pool for that definite plan. Mr. Hutson's assistant stated that in no case would he consent to release to tobacco farmers this amount for fertilizer.

Sulphur Requirements Filled Adequately

The American sulphur industry, at the conclusion of a year in which all wartime demands were met in full at no price increase, begins 1944 with productive capacity and stocks sufficient to fill Allied needs during the expected final industrial and military offensive against the Axis, according to Langbourne M. Williams, jr., president of Freeport Sulphur Company, this city, Mr. Williams added:—

Shipments from mine to consumer declined in 1943 from the all-time high of 1942. Domestic and foreign shipments were estimated at approximately 3,000,000 long tons compared with 3,121,122 tons in the preceding year. Production also declined to an estimated 2,500,000 tons from 3,455,966 tons in 1942. Stocks at the mines were reduced by approximately 500,000 tons but, coupled with large productive capacity, are still ample to meet the full anticipated war needs of the future.

Southwestern Engineering Company, Los Angeles, has completed the San Xavier mill and it is now in full operation for Eagle Picher Mining & Smelter Company.

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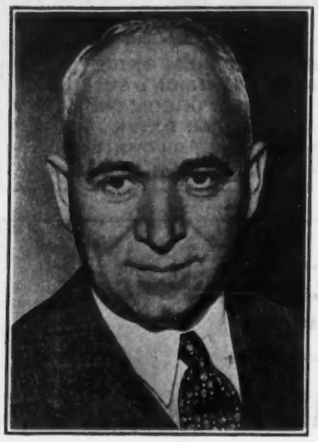
Care of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

National Aniline Names Flett to New Post

Effective January 1, Lawrence H. Flett has been transferred from the Buffalo plant to the sales department



L. H. Flett

of the National Aniline Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation and will be located at the executive offices in this city.

In his new capacity of director, new products division, Mr. Flett, who holds the Schoellkopf Medal for his work on "Nacconol," synthetic detergent, will afford specialized technical research service to National Aniline's customers.

A.C.S. Elects Marvel President

—Continued from page 3

when Dr. Thomas Midgley, Jr., vice president of Ethyl Corporation, becomes president, succeeding Dr. Per K. Frolich, director of the Chemical Division, Esso Laboratories, Standard Oil Development Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

The new president-elect was chosen by the society's council from four nominees receiving the largest number of votes in a national mail ballot of the Society's approximately 40,000 members.

Dr. Robert E. Wilson of New York, president of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company, and Prof. Roger Adams, head of the department of chemistry in the University of Illinois, were chosen directors of the society. Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, of Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, was named director at large.

Karrh Butadiene Plant Manager for Publicker

John Karrh recently joined the staff of the Development and New Chemicals Division, of the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company. He has been appointed plant manager of the new butadiene plant, the construction

John Karrh

of which is rapidly nearing completion at Eddington, Pa. Mr. Karrh has been actively engaged for fifteen years in both production and sale of chemicals. He graduated in 1928 from the University of Alabama with the degree of chemical engineer.

Virgil D. Drummond has been appointed chief chemical engineer of this division of Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company.

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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Call for Textile and Leather Chemicals Reflects Holiday Lull —Edible Egg Albumen Advanced

Demand for textile chemicals and processing agents during the week continued at the somewhat slowed rate reported in the previous issue. Trade in the leather tanning and finishing materials also went through another week of subnormal activity. The only price change made during the period was an advance in edible egg albumen, in accordance with the sliding ceiling price derivation of that material. Quotations on the technical grades of egg albumen continue as before.

Average weekly consumption of apparel class raw wool in October amounted to 10,857,000 pounds, on a scoured basis, according to the Department of Commerce. This amount is comparable with the use of 10,764,000 pounds in September and 11,275,000 pounds during October 1942. The Office of Price Administration also announced on December 23 the appointment of a wool floor covering manufacturers industry advisory committee, composed of thirteen representatives of domestic rug and carpet making concerns. The industry was said to comprise some thirty-five manufacturers doing an annual business of approximately $175,000,000.

The number of cotton spinning spindles operated at some time during November, according to a preliminary count by the Bureau of Census totaled 22,623,406. During October 22,599,426 spindles were operated, and in November, 1942, the count totaled 22,978,466. Through December 18, the Commodity Credit Corporation reported that it had received 1,306,351 notes covering 2,528,827 bales of 1943-crop cotton.

Price Changes

Advanced

Albumen, egg, edible, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
272.8	271.1	269.4	260.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Active demand shows slight decrease for holiday period. Schedule of quotations continues steady.

Ammonia Bichromate.—Supplies remain limited to essential uses. Prices unchanged.

Ammonia Sulphamate.—Call for flameproofing of military fabrics continues active. Market tone steady.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Textile producers continue to call for material actively. Deliveries governed by WPB directive. Price schedule unchanged.

Potash Prussiate.—Demand characterized as well maintained. Supplies not too tight. Quotations show no change.

Soda Bichromate.—Continues under WPB allocation. Supplies short, but all necessary uses reported to be receiving sufficient material. Prices steady.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—Shipments continue to be made after slight delay. Demand active. Quotations unchanged.

Soda Peroxide.—Movement into war production remains rather heavy, keeping civilian supplies tight. Deliveries continue under control of WPB directive. Market tone firm.

Zinc Dust.—Demand for sherardizing from regular consumers maintaining steady price structure.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Market steady as small stocks continue held in strong hands. Demand routine.

Hypernic.—Moving satisfactorily to regular consuming channels. Quotations firm at ceiling levels.

Logwood.—Demand reported to have held up rather well during past month. Prices unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Firm market tone maintained by active demand. Production continues somewhat below current rate of inquiry, although supplies of the material have shown improvement during recent weeks.

Albumen, Egg.—Supplies of both technical and edible material remain far below current demand. Edible egg albumen advanced 2c. per pound as of January 1, in accordance with adjustable price ceiling. Prices of technical grades remain unchanged. Market firm. Production of dried egg albumen during November totaled 114,000 pounds according to the Department of Agriculture, compared with an output of 106,000 pounds during the same month in 1942.

Egg Yolk.—Prices remain firm as demand continues to run considerably ahead of the amount of material available. Some relief of the shortage is thought probable after the turn of the year as egg production increases. November production of dried egg yolk amounted to 80,000 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. In the corresponding month of 1942, production was reported to have been 79,000 pounds. Dried whole egg production during November was indicated as 21,874,000 pounds, compared with 19,324,000 pounds in the 1942 month. The 79,764,000 pounds of liquid eggs used for dried egg products during November was declared to have consisted of 14,181,000 pounds from fresh shell eggs, 29,832,000 pounds from storage shell eggs, and 35,751,000 pounds from frozen eggs.

The amount of eggs dried during the first eleven months of 1943 totaled 240,937,000 pounds, compared with 229,505,000 during the same period in 1942, an increase of 5 percent. The War Food Administration announced December 23 that offers for whole dried eggs for February delivery are now being accepted by the Food Distribution Administration in a temporary program intended to operate until a complete purchase program for 1944 can be formulated.

Starch, Corn.—Production of most varieties of corn starch is keeping abreast of requests for shipment. Quotations continue firm. The visible supply of corn increased 39,000 bushels in the week ended December 24, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. The large need of corn for livestock feeding obviates the establishment of marketing quotas on the 1944 corn crop, the WFA reported December 27. It was also stated that the 1943 corn production figure, plus the October 1 carry-over indicates a total supply of 3,469,951,000 bushels. The estimated 1943-44 total disappearance, which includes estimates for civilian, military, and lend-lease needs, is 3,250,000,000 bushels.

Starch, Tapioca.—Supplies ample to meet requests qualified under WPB limitation order. Prices steady. Reported that recent importations of tapioca from abroad amounted to 916 bags.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract.—Now under WPB allocation control. Quotations remain firm at ceiling levels.

Nutgalls.—Stocks ample to satisfy any normal demand. Inquiry for material rather dull. Prices unchanged.

Quebracho.—Moving satisfactorily on previous contracts. Several large shipments are reported to have arrived from abroad recently.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Toluol in peace-time is widely used in such synthetic coatings as lacquers and enamels and in the production of dye intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and other important chemicals. In war-time it is principally converted into T.N.T. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, it is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Products Civilian Demand Continues at Slowed Pace —Solvents Supplies Remain Tight

The primary coaltar chemical products continued in their slightly easier supply position during the week. Demand also was somewhat slower than in weeks past, partly because of the usual conservative buying policies at the close of the year and partly because of a decrease in manufacturing activity in consuming fields. No changes were reported in the price schedules of the various material classifications.

As in the previous week, phenol remains in easy supply, a condition which is now also shared to a degree by the crude grades of naphthalene. The solvents, benzol, toluol, and xylol continue heavily taken for the production of essential materials. Refined pyridine is also in tight supply. Stocks of creosote oil are still growing.

Offerings of several coaltar products listed in the market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State building, New York city. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

The scheduling of steel production was further cut by the holidays during the week beginning December 27, when the rate of activity was indicated as 81.3 percent, compared to a rate of 93 percent for the week beginning December 20. The 81.3 percent rate is equivalent to a production of 1,417,000 net tons of ingots and castings. In the preceding week 1,620,900 tons were produced, and one month earlier, 1,734,200 tons were manufactured. During the holiday season week of 1942, production of steel amounted to 1,679,900 net tons.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Production of high octane gasoline, synthetic rubber chemicals, and other essential materials consuming practically entire output. Quotations firm. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 8,020 gallons of 90 percent industrial benzol. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of benzol from that source during the week ending December 18 to have totaled 3,946,300 gallons.

Coaltar.—Processing plants and refineries continue to take material as available. Market tone remains firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar from that source during the week ending December 18 to have totaled 15,403,300 gallons.

Creosote Oil.—Supplies ending year in very easy position. Relief in manpower problem curtailing amount of lumber coming into wood preservation plants not anticipated in near future. Prices show no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of creosote oil from that source during the week ending December 18 to have totaled 814,700 gallons.

Cresols.—Resin production continues to hold supplies of cresols in tight position. Quotations unchanged.

Cresylic Acid.—Domestic supplies of cresylic acid remain in tight supply with the coaltar derivative more tight than material obtained from petroleum sources. Stocks of imported material are easing some of the demand for the material. It was indicated in the previous week that WPB was endeavoring to further increase imports. Schedule of quotations steady.

Naphthalene.—As reported in previous issue, supplies are somewhat easier at the present time. Prices structure of both crude and refined grades stable. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of naphthalene from that source during the week ending December 18 to have totaled 1,718,600 pounds.

Phenol.—Production continues to run ahead of current consumption. Indications are that the easy condition will continue until restrictions on the use of phenolic resins for manufacture of "gadgets" are modified, increasing use of such molding materials, and in turn consumption of phenol. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of phenol from that source during the week ending December 18 to have been 229,100 pounds.

Pyridin.—Refined material continues in tight supply on active demand for synthetic vitamin and sulfa drug manufacture. December WPB allocations granted 58,500 pounds for civilian sulfa drugs, representing 90 percent of requests; and allowed 70 percent for dyestuffs. None was granted for water repellents for civilian use or for disinfectants. In the November allocations requests for civilian sulfa drugs were granted in full, representing 109,520 pounds.

Toluol.—Tight supply position shows no change. Quotations firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of toluol from that source during the week ending December 18 to have been 759,300 gallons.

Xylol.—Demand for war production remains very heavy, practically excluding civilian consumption. Market firm. Estimates of cokeoven operations indicate the production of xylol from that source during the week ending December 18 to have totaled 178,200 gallons.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Coaltar bases offerings remain limited, and as a result a generally strong market tone prevails. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; xylol, 10-degree, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane. — Quotations unchanged. Demand from regular consumers continues rather good.

Cyclohexanone. — Market tone continues steady on representative demand.

Methylcyclohexane.—Prices show no change. Moving satisfactorily on previous orders.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — War production continues to hold supplies in tight position. Market tone steady.

Benzoic, Technical. — Supplies slightly easier. Quotations show no change.

Beta-oxynaphthoic. — Manufacture somewhat limited by equipment availability. Demand routine. Market firm.

Fumaric. — Demand for production gradually expanding. Supplies continue tight. Prices unchanged.

Laurent's. — Routine contract shipments maintaining steady market tone.

Paranitrobenzoic. — Inquiry from regular consuming channels sustaining steady market tone.

Picric.—Continuing call for essential manufacture keeping supplies in tight position. Quotations unchanged.

Salicylic, Technical.—Improved supply position of phenol reflected in somewhat easier availability of salicylic acid and salicylates. Prices steady.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Other Intermediates

Acetanilide, Technical.—Demand active, although somewhat below that of several weeks past. Price schedule stable.

Alphanaphthol. — Supplies continue tight. Quotations show no change.

Anilin.—Heavy demand for production of essential materials holding supplies tight. Market tone firm. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 1,700 pounds of anilin oil and 3,600 pounds of aniline salts.

Betanaphthol. — Shortage of betanaphthylamine, used as raw material for manufacture, keeping supplies tight. Prices steady.

Dinitronaphthalene.—Supplies show no noticeable easing. Market tone steady.

Diphenylamine.—Continues to move heavily into synthetic rubber, munition, dye, and other essential production. Prices firm.

Metanitroparatoluidin.—Shortage of basic material, toluol, restricting production. Price schedule unchanged.

Nitrobenzene.—War production continues to take material heavily. Production expansion precluded by tight benzol supplies. Quotations firm. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories, 5,000 pounds of nitrobenzene.

Orthanisidin. — Representative demand maintaining steady market tone.

Orthochlorophenol.—Supplies somewhat eased by availability of phenol. Demand active. Price steady.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Supplies remain very tight, with deliveries still somewhat behind schedule. Quotations show no change.

Paranitranilin. — Production has come abreast of demand and supplies are now reported comfortable. Market tone steady.

Paraphenylenediamine. — Demand for synthetic rubber manufacture has shown gradual expansion. Call for fur dyeing unchanged. Price schedule shows no change.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Supplies remain rather tight. Quotations steady.

Resorcinol. — Active demand continues. Production is declared to be balancing shipments rather well, with normal quantity orders being filled without delay. Prices unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

Shipment of coaltar colors and dyestuffs is reported to have slowed somewhat in the closing weeks of 1943, although the decrease was not as noticeable as in previous years. Among the reasons for the maintained call for dyes was said to be the fear of transportation stoppage because of the possibility of a railroad strike. Consuming plants were therefore keeping stocks at a comfortable level. Indications that the Government purchase of textiles during the first half of 1944 would be only slightly less than in the last half of 1943, overlooking a sudden cessation of action in Europe, also encouraged ample reordering.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

ernment and a minimum disruption to trade.

Defense Supply Corporation officials are working on the problem and believe that the way it should be handled is to let a little bit out to the trade every now and then, rather than dump large quantities on the market, because, in this way, the continuance of established operations of importers and domestic growers will be assured.

The general principle in disposing of the stockpile of 330,000,000 pounds may be a sales price at a level designed to minimize the effect on continued importations by private dealers.

Loosening Up for Civvies

The limitation and restriction orders of WPB, as they affect civilian goods, are undergoing most careful scrutiny these days to see if some of them can soon be abandoned. But don't be too hopeful of store shelves replenished real soon.

WPB Chairman Nelson reports an improvement in the steel supply situation that may lead to some modifications in orders, but cautions against its meaning necessarily an immediate, substantial increase in civilian goods.

The bottleneck is manpower and productive capacity.

Obituaries

—*Continued from page 4*

December, 1917, to December, 1918. In 1919 he was in charge of the American typhus expedition to Poland, and from 1921 to 1929 was chief of the medical research division at Washington. He was chief of the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army from March, 1929, to May, 1933.

E.J. Barry

E. J. Barry, president of E. J. Barry, Inc., wholesale druggist, this city, died December 25 at his home in Brooklyn. He was eighty-two years old.

Mr. Barry was born in County Cork, Ireland, July 18, 1861, and came to the United States in about 1880. Soon after his arrival he entered the employ of William H. Raser, a drug broker, serving as bookkeeper but also calling on the sellers of drugs for quotations on merchandise which Mr. Raser had been commissioned to buy.

In this way be became well acquainted with the drug trade and in about 1904 Mr. Barry took over the business and, for a time, continued it as a brokerage concern. Gradually he changed it from a brokerage business to that of a wholesale druggist and directed its destinies to the time of his death.

Surviving are two sisters, Mrs. Ellen Flynn and Miss Margaret Barry, and a brother, Richard F. Barry.

Dr. Russell H. Chittenden

Dr. Russell H. Chittenden, physiological chemist, former director of the Yale University Sheffield Scientific School, and discoverer of glycocoll and glycogen in the free amino acid of living tissue that was to become known as protein, died December 26 in New Haven, Conn. He was eighty-eight years of age.

Born in New Haven, Conn., Dr. Chittenden at the age of nineteen was graduated with a Ph. B. degree from the Sheffield Scientific School. Five years later, in 1880, he received a doctorate of philosophy, having spent the years 1878-79 as a student in the University of Heidelberg. In addition to many honorary degrees awarded to him over the years, Dr. Chittenden also was the recipient of an honorary M. D. given by the Connecticut State Medical Society in 1934.

John Postance

John Pos ance, manager of the New York office of the Arner Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Buffalo, N. Y., died December 22. He was sixty-five years of age.

Mr. Postance joined the Arner Company in 1931 and was appointed manager of its New York office in 1935. He was serving in this capacity at the time of his death.

F. S. Reitzel

F. S. Reitzel, controller, a director and assistant to the president of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, died December 25. He was seventy years of age.

Born in Steelton, Pa., Mr. Reitzel at the age of sixteen went to work for the Pennsylvania Steel Company there. He subsequently joined the Sun Shipbuilding Company in 1918 as treasurer. After the first World War he was transferred to the Sun Oil office in Philadelphia and became controller and assistant to J. Howard Pew, the president.

Surviving are his wife and son.

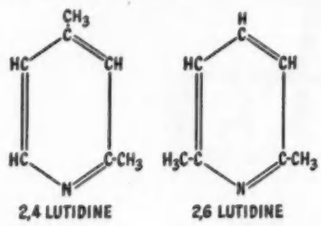
Mrs. Mary L. Amend Eimer, widow of August Eimer, former president of the drug and chemical firm of Eimer & Amend, died December 25, in this city. She was eighty-four years of age.

Frank G. Bigley, retired official of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died in Baltimore, Md., December 22. He was seventy-five years of age. He was superintendent of purchasing and construction for the Company's Baltimore division at his retirement ten years ago.

Mervyn G. Dunnagan, district sales manager of S. D. Warren Company, paper manufacturer, this city, died in New Rochelle, N. Y., December 29. He was forty-three years of age.

Richard B. Lee, who retired thirty years ago as general manager of the Johnson Cement Coating Company, this city, now defunct, died in White Plains, N. Y., December 27. He was ninety-two years of age.

LUTIDINES



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Grades Available—2,4 lutidine distilling 90% within 2°C.
—2,6 lutidine 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	2,6-Lutidine	*2,4-Lutidine*
Molecular Weight	107.15	107.15
Freezing Point	—6.0°C.	below —60°C.
Boiling Point	142.9°C.	158.3°C.
Specific Gravity	.928 at 25°C./4°C.	.927 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid	Liquid

Solubility: *2,6-Lutidine*—very soluble in water and in most organic solvents including alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers. *2,4-Lutidine*—soluble to the extent of about 15% in water. Very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers.

Uses: 2,4 Lutidine is suggested for use in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals, or other organic chemicals. 2,6 Lutidine is suggested for use in rubber, insecticide, chemical, dye, and pharmaceutical manufacture.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on these and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and quinoline; and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives.—
Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Approximately 275,000 Gallons

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Paints - Lacquers - Dopes - Varnishes

THIS MATERIAL CONSISTS OF VARIOUS ODD LOTS
One Gallon and Over Located at Various Points
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Washington, D. C.

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Louisiana Bldg., 612 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.

Room 1260, Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago, Illinois

Room 605, 1355 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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The following resins, which are dark-colored, are currently available in large quantities for prompt shipment without priorities:

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NEUTRAL
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Perhaps one of these would be just what you want. Write or wire for information and samples.

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RECLAIMING, PLASTICIZING, NEUTRAL, CREOSOTE, AND SHINGLE STAIN OILS

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Stock Taking and Diminishing Manpower Retarding Civilian Business But Outlook Is Brightening

Though registering a whirlwind finish for 1943 in its war order business, which appears to have carried its aggregate sales for last year well beyond the hitherto record-breaking total for 1941, the paint, varnish and lacquer industry is entering 1944 with its operations on civilian account considerably cramped. However, the dragging character of its current non-military business is largely seasonal, being attributable in considerable measure to a slowing down, if not a complete temporary cessation, of buying in the raw materials market while all branches of the trade are engaged in making the customary new year inventories.

But, besides this brief halt for taking stock, there are other handicaps for the industry in the steadily diminishing manpower and the numerous limitations and restrictions upon the acquisition of materials by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, alike, on virtually all scores save those of distinctly war production uses and lend-lease purposes.

Still, even the dark picture of a continuation of restrictions on civilian usage of critical materials until the end of the war is already manifesting a brighter side in the growing tendency of the War Production Board and War Food Administration to ease up on these restraints with releases of certain materials from their stockpiles, whenever these stocks become sufficiently plentiful to afford a fairly liberal surplus after providing adequately for all now-foreseen war needs.

Latest evidences of this trend on part of the government regulatory bodies have been furnished in the more liberal monthly allocations for essential civilian uses of numerous synthetic resins and the latest of the 1944 allocations of casein by the War Production Board and in the extension of the Food Distribution Administration's slightly liberalized allowance of linseed oil quotas for deliveries to retail distributors in the form of replacement oil, which are thus increased from 50 percent to 60 percent of the deliveries for corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941, in the same manner that the quotas of the paint makers had previously been raised for the fourth quarter of 1943.

Offerings of paint and varnish materials, listed in some of our current market reports, are being made from idle or excess stocks by WPB's Regional Redistribution Division, Empire State Building, New York City.

Price Changes

Advanced

Alphapinene, 1½c. per gal.
Butyl acetate, Ill. and Ind. production, 0.35c. per lb.
Butyl alcohol, Ill. and Ind. production, 0.50c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, medium, 4c. to 8c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, 1½c. per gal.

Reduced

Casein, imported, f.o.b. source, 2c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, dark, 2c. to 6c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Even while considering the possible need for imposing some restrictions on the movement of pig lead to some classes of civilian-use consumers, in the event that the 1944 war munitions program makes a dangerously heavy drain upon reserved stocks, the War Production Board has eased its stock reporting regulations for consumers to the extent of permitting them, in an amendment to its general preference order M-38, to make quarterly, instead of monthly, reports on this score hereafter.

As there is still a plentiful supply of corroding grades of pig lead, corroders and other makers of lead pigments are experiencing no difficulty in filling their requirements. Prices for pig lead have stayed unaltered for the week December 24-31 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

The scarcity of zinc slabs, hitherto reported, continues unrelieved, although there is a plentiful supply of zinc ores. Priorities are still required for the purchase of the slabs. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unchanged for the week December 24-31 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Leads.—A fair-sized buying interest continues to be reported for this pigment on both war and civilian accounts. Prices well maintained.

Lead Titanate.—Still moving fairly well into both military and civilian use channels. Market holding firm.

Litharge.—In moderate call, with war procurement agencies still the largest takers but with a moderate amount also going to non-military consumers. Market steady.

Lithopone.—Only a relatively small quantity of this compound is now being shipped, because of steadily diminishing supplies of barytes and zinc sulphide. Prices strongly held.

Orange Mineral.—A routine movement of this pigment continues to be noted. Market stable.

Red Lead.—While military interests continue to lead in the buying movement in this material, a fairly sizable amount is also being shipped to civilian-use consumers. No change in price structure.

Titanium Dioxide.—A notable extension of authority for the equitable distribution of this pigment by the producers among non-military users, after all rated orders for military end-uses have been filled, has been brought about by an amendment to WPB's conservation order M-353.

As outlined in the December 27 issue of the REPORTER, the new provisions of this order include not only titanium dioxide of 30 percent, provided for in the original order, but also barium and calcium base and all other extended pigments and even titanated lithopone. With its scope thus widened, the new order has deleted the word "pure" from its coverage designation on "titanium dioxide," which now embraces all pigments containing more than 12 percent of that material.

White Lead.—A fairly brisk demand continues to be noted for this pigment on all scores. Prices well maintained.

Zinc Oxides.—Although leaded zinc oxides are still being offered freely without restrictions on their use, lead-free zinc oxides, hitherto requiring preference ratings of AA-5 or higher for the purchase of a ton or more, are to be placed under allocation by WPB as of February 1. Details of this allocation order are published elsewhere in this issue of the REPORTER.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic materials continuing to move

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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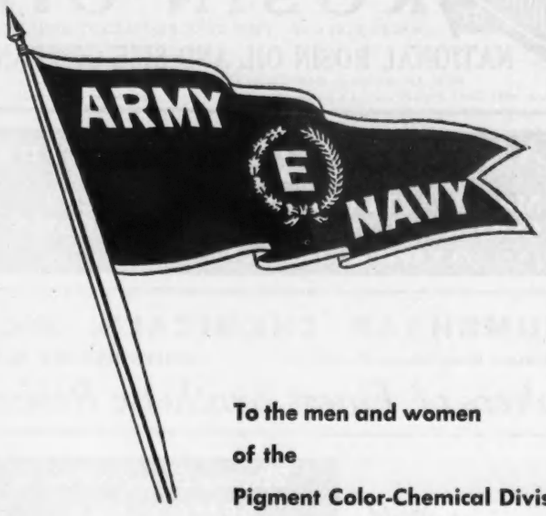

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RAYCAL—Titanium Calcium Pigment
SURFEX—Surface-Treated Calcium Carbonate
DARVAN—Dispersing Agent
PEERLESS CLAY—Domestic China Clay

RAYBAR—Titanium Barium Pigment
RAYSIL—Titanium Silicate Pigment
PYRAX—Ground Pyrophyllite
MULTIFEX—Colloidal Calcium Carbonate
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FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

steadily into consuming channels. Prices firmly held.

Barytes.—The supply situation in dryground barium sulphate is becoming decidedly tight, chiefly as a result of lack of manpower in the mining properties and plants in Tennessee and Georgia, which has already become the subject for an investigation by government bureaus. To date, however, the supply of waterground material obtained from Missouri barite is proving sufficient for current requirements, although in this, also, there is some uneasiness as to whether adequate manpower can be held against the more liberal offers of compensation in munitions plants. Market strengthening.

Chalk.—Still moving steadily. Prices firmly held.

China Clay.—In fair request with the current supply sufficient for current needs. Tone stable.

Mica.—Under the leadership of pulverized material, all grades of waterground mica used in the paint trade are moving well into consuming channels. There is also a fair call for the dryground grades. Prices are well maintained throughout the list. Recent arrivals have included some additional block mica.

WPB's New York office is offering from idle or excess stocks 30,000 pounds of block, described as India-selected-amber-stained, and 455 pounds of scrap splittings.

Talc. — Continues in fair demand. Tone firm.

Whiting.—Moving in routine fashion. Market steady.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Moderate buying interest shown in this color. Prices well maintained.

Bone Blacks.—Continue in fair demand. Market holding firm.

Carbon Blacks.—A further reduction of inventories is resulting from the record purchasing operations of synthetic rubber tire producers in furnace and easy processing blacks. Only a moderate movement is reported in channel blacks to the paint trade.

Cadmium Colors.—With production long since halted, the only business now being done is in leftover stocks. WPB's New York office is offering for sale 500 pounds of cadmium selenide Red No. 3 and 5,839 pounds of cadmium sulpho-selenite.

Chrome Colors.—Manufacturers of chrome pigments are expecting some new directive or amendment to WPB's order M-18-b, regulating operations in the bichromates, whose supply became so alarmingly scanty last month as to call forth a directive whereby shipments were limited to orders for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and other military purposes, allowing for no distribution of these materials, from which the pigments are produced, among civilian users from current production during December, although the filling of orders from stocks already on hand were still permitted on priorities.

Although the possibility of making provision for exemption from this order in favor of small orders for the bichromates is being considered by WPB and there is also before that government agency a proposal for arranging for some sort of allocation system or individual directives on chrome pigments, no move in these directions has yet been made. All reports to the contrary have proved unfounded.

Although the shutout of purchasing of bichromates for other than military uses resulted in withholding by manufacturers of the chrome pigments to paint makers from current production during December, exceptions were made in favor of makers of printing inks whereby the latter were allowed to procure chrome yellows and oranges during that month.

Aluminum Powders

Interest in the market for aluminum paste and powders is centered on the amended order M-1-g, issued December 24 by WPB's Aluminum and Magnesium Division which relaxes some of the original provisions of that order while tightening its requirements in other directions.

After advising the paint industry of its intention to ease several restrictions from time to time, either temporarily or permanently, as the situation warrants, WPB's division has requested that paint manufacturers do not apply for more than 12½ percent of their 1939, 1940 or 1941 production, or 25 percent of their 1943 output, whichever is greater, and has also asked that "B" grade paint, with pigment having a metallic aluminum content of less than 99 percent, be used whenever possible. The new order forbids the sale of aluminum paint and ink in amounts in excess of one gallon to anyone who does not possess a rating of AA-5 or higher.

Driers and Flatteners

Because of the greater ease with which they can be obtained, tallates are often preferred as drying agents by the paint makers to the slower-in-

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No. 3 Collapsible Tube Filler
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procurement naphthenates, which are still under allocation control, albeit virtually all applications for them are now granted by WPB, a month after they are received. Linoresinates are also moving fairly briskly but soyates are in only occasional request.

Among the flatteners, stearates are holding the lead, with several producers booked two or more months ahead. Palmitates are also being taken in fair-sized quantities but by no means as actively as the stearates.

WPB's New York office is offering for sale from idle or excess stocks 20,000 pounds of copper naphthenates and 10,000 pounds of copper naphthenate tallate.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Supplies continue very tight. Schedule of prices shows no change.

Butyl Acetate.—Increased price of corn has resulted in increase in price during January for material produced by fermentation in Illinois and Indiana. Price in tankcars, freight allowed east of Mississippi River, is now 16.90c. per pound. Price in drums, car lots, same basis, is now 17.90c. per pound; and less than car lots, 18.40c. per pound.

Butyl Alcohol.—Price during January for material produced by fermentation in Illinois and Indiana increased by higher price of corn. Price in tankcars, freight allowed east of Mississippi River, is now 17.30c. per pound. Price in drums, car lots, same basis, is now 18.30c. per pound; and less than car lots, 18.80c. per pound.

Triphenyl Phosphate.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 1,100 pounds of triphenyl phosphate.

Naval Stores

Conditions in the local and primary markets continued quiet but on firm basis during the week. Trading was restricted as is usual at this season of the year. Prices scored narrow changes at primary markets, but the undertone of the situation in general continued strong. Production of rosin and turpentine has been reduced sharply by the recent cold wave, resulting in a decrease in the receipts and offerings of both rosin and turpentine at primary centers. This was offset, however, by the drop in buying interest during the past fortnight. The interest was shown in recent announcement by the Office of Price Administration to the effect that manufacturers of rosin size will be permitted to increase their maximum prices of rosin size by the actual amount of the increase acquisition costs of gum rosin between March, 1942, and the selling date of the rosin size. The market price is defined by OPA as the price quoted for gum rosin on the Savannah Cotton and Naval Stores Exchange at Savannah.

Turpentine.—While consuming interest in the local market was slow, firm conditions continued to rule, reflecting the strong tone prevailing at primary centers. Offerings in the South were limited.

Savannah, Dec. 30.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallon	Barrels			
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	74½	2,500	29	82	44,677
Tuesday	74½	1,350	62	124	44,615
Wednesday	75	350	32	48	44,599
Thursday	75¾	100	27	92	44,534
Friday*	...	...	...	...	...

* No trading.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The turpentine market holds steady, with business good. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were: Five-drum lots, 88c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 93c.; single drums, 91c.; single barrels, 96c.

Rosin. — Interest in rosins locally was rather quiet. The market was firm, reflecting the strength at primary centers. Offerings in the South continued light.

Savannah, Dec. 30.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	*Fri.
B	...	$3.25	$3.33	$3.33	$3.33	...
D	...	3.50	3.58	3.58	3.58	...
E	...	3.92	3.80	3.89	3.90	...
F	...	3.90	3.92	3.95	4.00	...
G	...	3.95	3.97	4.00	4.05	...
H	...	3.97	3.99	4.01	4.05	...
I	...	4.03	4.04	4.06	4.10	...
K	...	4.20	4.20	4.22	4.25	...
M	...	4.28	4.28	4.31	4.35	...
N	...	4.41	4.41	4.41	4.45	...
WG	...	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	...
WW	...	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	...
X	...	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	...
		Barrels				
Sales	...	449	389	41	...	...
Receipts	...	416	93	15	71	...
Shipments	...	800	394	600	658	...
Stocks	...	...	44,319	43,734	43,187	...

* No trading.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—Call for rosin continues brisk, with general market tone strong. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were: B grade, $5.10 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.75; M grade, $6.03; W. W. grade, $8.25.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Output moving steadily into consuming channels on contracts and new orders. Market firm.

Rosin Oil.—Quieter conditions prevailed, consumers being disposed to curtail purchases as usual at the year-end.

Tar.—Less active so far as new business was concerned, but contract movement continued steady.

Shellac

The situation so far as despatch of shellac from foreign parts to the spot remains about he same as it has been for many months. The incoming material is far less in quantity than the country could consume and every pound as it reaches here is alloted in accordance with quota and Federal agencies directions. There is every reason to believe that it will be a long time before any but the most essential of consumers will receive any of this material. Substitutes for shellac varnish have been developed with varying success. None of them will serve all purposes but some do an excellent job in individual and specific instances. The perfect shellac substitute or replacement has been sought without success during two World Wars and the laboratories are still at work.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum.—A steady gain in production and buying interest is being shown in this material, with resin makers taking up larger quantities daily.

Varnish Gums

Copal.—Varnish makers and producers of resin emulsion paints continue making fairly sizable purchases of Congo copal. Stocks in importers' hands are still sufficient to meet all current requirements. Recent arrivals have included 6,101 bagfuls.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—With the supply of imported casein now proving adequate for virtually all current needs, WPB is becoming more liberal in making allocations to civilian-use consumers.

WPB's allocations for the first quarter, just released, which are published in detail in this issue of the REPORTER, increase the allowances to the paint and paper-coating trades by 10 percent.

Argentine foreign trade records show the recent shipment from that country and arrival in the United States of 622 tons, or about 1,244,000 pounds of casein.

Producers in Argentina have lowered their asking prices by 2 cents per pound to a basis of 10 cents, f.o.b. source.

Glues.—Still badly hindered in their operations by diminishing manpower and the relatively high cost and comparative scarcity of raw materials, producers of both hide and bone glues are seeking vainly to catch up with their extensive backlogs of orders. There have been some recent importations of bones and hides but producers continue reluctant to buy these imported materials until they are assured of a price schedule for their products more nearly commensurate with the greatly increased cost of production.

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Fats, Oils Allocations For January Issued

—Continued from page 3

allocable each month, and quantities that can be allowed for use and for delivery to consumers in the various classes of use are computed. Unless estimates of requirements are reliable and conservative, under this procedure inflated allocation follows, allocations are not taken up, and accumulations result.

Even though all applicants were allowed 100 percent of their January requirements, a numerical rating for the various classes of use is shown in the tables following. Since the supply of saponified red oil guarantees 100 percent of all users' requirements for the next few months at least, the rating is given for distilled red oil only. The ratings refer to the relative essentiality of the products and the relative indispensability of distilled red oil in a diminishing order. Even the uses shown as "denied" will be allowed 100 percent of January requirements.

Red Oil

Soaps—	
Liquid and industrial	Denied
Dry cleaning	5
Laundry	Denied
Household	Denied
Textile processing agents—	
Animal fibers (wool, etc.)—	
Scouring (raw wool)	5
Spinning	1
Dyeing and finishing	3
Fulling	1
Vegetable fibers (cotton, etc.)—	
Boil off	5
Warping	5
Dyeing and finishing	5
Sanforizing, preshrinking	2
Artificial fibers (rayon, nylon, etc.)—	
Spin bath lubricant	1
Delustrant	3
Yarn sizing	1
Dyeing and finishing	3
Water repellents	1
Lubricants and metal working compounds—	
Cutting and grinding oils (straight)	Review
Cutting and grinding pastes (water soluble)	3
Cutting and grinding oils (water soluble)	3
Metal cleaning and rust inhibitors	Review
Stamping and drawing compounds	5
Lubricants	3
Rubber—	
Polymerization emulsifiers	1
Rubber compounding	1
Softener for reclaimed rubber	Review
Rubber dispersing agents	1
Manufacture of accelerators and activators	1
Mold lubricants	5
Duplicating supplies	2
Protective coatings—	
Resin emulsions	1
Fungicides	1
Waxes, polishes	5
Leather processing	3
Cosmetics and shampoos	Denied
Disinfectants	Denied
Insecticides	1
Medicinals and pharmaceuticals	Review
Flotation agents	1

Wool Fat

Allocation of wool fat is based on the same principle as that of red oil. Class 1 consumers of degras and neutral wool grease, as shown in the following list showing numerical ratings for the various classes of use for which wool fat was requested, for January will be allocated 100 percent of requirements. Class 2 users will receive 100 percent of degras requirements but only 75 percent of neutral wool grease and lanolin requirements.

Rust preventive manufacturers will be allocated enough neutral type wool grease to fill orders on their books as of filing date for January delivery They also will be allocated 100 percent of degras requirements for orders on books as well as anticipated orders.

Class 4 users will receive 50 percent of degras requirements, with only the most essential lubricants and metal working products, however, considered eligible for the 50 percent. The supply position in neutral wool grease and lanolin permits no allocation to Class 5 users for January use and delivery.

	Degras	Lanolin and neutral wool grease
Rust preventive	3	3
Steam cylinder oils	4	Denied
Miscellaneous lubricants	4	5
Greases	2	5
Steel shell drawing	1	Denied
Metal working compounds	4	5
Brass mold lubricants	1	Denied
Synthetic rubber	Review	Review
Miscellaneous uses	Review	Review
Belt dressing	4	Denied
Non-military ointments	..	2
Industrial protective creams	..	2
Printing inks	..	Denied
Hecktograph stencils	..	Review
Carbon paper	..	Denied
Surgical tape	..	1
Industrial tape	..	Denied
Exempt deliveries	3	3
Cosmetic resale	3	Denied
Toiletries, shaving creams and soaps	..	Denied

Neatsfoot Oil

Neatsfoot oil is used in leather treatment. Consumers will be allocated 100 percent of January requirements for:—

	Percent
Leather preservative	100
Tanning oil	100
Textile machine lubricant	100
Carbon paper	100

Neatsfoot Oil (Cont'd)

	Percent
Hydraulic fluid	100
Lubricants	100
Textiles	100

Sperm Oil

Cutting oil manufacturers will be allocated 100 percent of January requirement with the limitation that the sperm oil content of the fatty oil base must not exceed 65 percent. This is a relaxed restriction inasmuch as consumers had been limited to a 30 percent sperm oil content since July, 1943. Obtained from the sperm whale, sperm oil is important in war industries, particularly for "breaking in" motors.

Other sperm oil consumers will be allocated 100 percent of January requirements for the following uses:—

Metal drawing compounds; grinding oils; duplicating stencils; E. P. lubricants; motor and engine oil additives; quenching oils; textile processing agents; leather treating agents; synthetic rubber; rubber chemicals; alpho allulose; vat dyes; fire extinguishers; shearling; resin emulsifying agents; steel mill greases and miscellaneous lubricants.

Rapeseed Oil

The allocation of rapeseed oil, important in synthetic rubber and marine engine oils, again will be limited to the following uses:—

Rubber factice; rubber insulation compounding; marine engine oil.

Soybean, Cottonseed, Peanut and Corn Oils

FDA recently has been allowing most industrial uses of crude and refined domestic vegetable oils except those prohibited by Amendment 4 to FDO-29, effective November 23. However, it is becoming apparent that the country's inventory position next October will be long on linseed and castor oils, but possibly very short on soybean, cottonseed, peanut and corn oils. All industrial consumers are therefore urged to switch from the four edible oils to castor, linseed or other inedible oils wherever possible in order to help bring the aggregate inventory of fats and oils into bet er balance.

When filing applications for ration certificates with FDA, industrial consumers of rationed oils should justify their continued use of the rationed oils and give reasons for being unable to substitute other oils. Industrial users of crude cottonseed, peanut, corn, and soybean oils will be asked by FDA to make a similar justification when their suppliers apply to FDA for authority to make deliveries to them.

Tung Oil

Tung oil will be allocated for January use by manufacturers of certain military products only, with the exception that restricted quantities will be allowed for civilian food container coatings and closures and insulation finishes.

Oiticica Oil

Oiticica oil at present may be used only in the following products, but consideration is being given to a possible suspension of the order for 6 months:—

All military protective coatings; electrical installation finishes; container coatings and closures; chemical resistant finishes; wrinkle finishes; waterproof abrasives; brake linings; clutch facings and synthetic resins as allocated under WPB Orders M-139, M-246, M-254.

Celanese Promotes Rogers

R. Stanley Rogers has been named sales manager of the plastics division of Canadian Celanese, Ltd. Mr. Rogers, who has been with Celanese Corporation of America, will make Montreal his headquarters.

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Like all Calco intermediates, it is not only checked chemically and physically... but must reproduce identically the finished product—in this case, Para Red.

Incidentally, to give you an idea of how thoroughly we check our intermediates... all of the dry color procedures involving beta naphthol were studied before selecting the Para Red method which produces the most reliable information. In addition, beta naphthol samples showing slight chemical variations were tested. The product standardized on produced the brightest, strongest dry color on all types of procedures.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Linseed Oil Delivery Quota Boosted 10 Percent—1944 Pig Crop 16 Percent Less

Featuring the oils and fats market during the week was the War Food Administration's announcement that effective January 1, the delivery quota of linseed oil and the linseed oil content of linseed replacement oil will be increased from 50 to 60 percent of the 1940 and 1941 deliveries.

After reaching an all-time peak in 1943, hog production will decline in 1944, according to the December pig crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture. The indicated number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1944 is 16 percent below the record number farrowed in 1943. Compared with the indicated increase of 25 percent in June, the actual increase in fall farrowings was only 12 percent. The 1943 fall crop was still the largest ever produced.

An order was issued by the War Food Administration December 24 denying freezer space occupancy to lard (including rendered pork fat), tallow, oleo oil, rendered suet, bones in order to provide more freezer space for carcass meats allocated for civilian consumption next Spring. Under the order the products named may no longer be stored in public cold storage "freezer" space (below 30° F.) until further notice. Together with other steps that have been taken, the action will free approximately 10 percent of public freezer space.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	**195.3**	**195.3**	**191.7**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated. — Consumption in paint industry apparently held up well, but local market quieter at yearend. Quotations steady.

Coconut. — Moderate lots reported moving to qualified buyers.

Corn.—No increase in offerings locally, although production apparently reported to have expanded recently. Reported there will be no marketing quotas for the 1944 corn crop.

Oiticica.—Quiet locally and no activity expected until the predicted increase in supplies materializes with the advance of the new year.

Olive.—Quiet and largely nominal in the absence of any increase in supplies of either domestic or imported oil.

Palm.—Supplies light and market quiet. Tone steady.

Peanut. — Primary situation unchanged, only small lots available. Quiet and firm here. Holdings of farmers' stock peanuts at mills and warehouses November 30 were 932,740,000 pounds against 800,442,000 pounds year ago.

Soybean.—Output of oil in the West reported below expectations as movement of beans to the mills remains disappointing. Local market quiet and firm. According to an official report inspections of soybeans during November were 19,547 cars compared with 33,272 cars in the previous month.

Chicago, Dec. 30. — Some easing and quieter tendency is noted in vegetable oils, perhaps as a normal reflection of yearend dullness. Offerings are reported to be a little more extensive. Ruling prices are:—Coconut oil, crude, 8c. per pound. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less than car lots. Peanut oil, crude, Southeast, 13c. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c.

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—The assortment of vegetable oils presently being offered here is very light and the market of late has been of a routine nature.

Castor, Prime Cold Pressed.—Slow. Quoted at 13.6c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; 14.6c. per pound in drums in car lots, plus drum cost.

Chinawood.—Stocks available here to qualified buyers on basis of 38½c. per pound in tankcars.

Coconut, Crude.—Routine sales and deliveries to qualified buyers on basis of 8c. per pound in tankcars.

Cottonseed, Bleachable.—A new price rise recently granted calls for a ceiling of 14.51c. per pound in tankcars, on which basis deliveries are being made.

Mustard Seed.—Purely nominal at 14c. per pound in tankcars.

Peanut.—Strictly nominal at present at 13.9c. per pound in tankcars.

Sesame, Crude.—Nominal at 15c. per pound in tankcars.

Soybean.—Quoted at 12.65c. per pound in tankcars; some sales.

Flaxseed

Northwestern markets were quiet but steady. Offerings of flaxseed continued light. Prices firm at ceilings.

Minneapolis, Dec. 30. — Receipts are light and in ready demand. Only a few cars are offered for sale on spot through each week, most of them being taken on arrive sales. At the moment, most all of the flax is coming from Northern territory and is of good quality.

Deterioration in flax quality due to inclement weather during and after the cutting season proved to be much smaller than anticipated. Some Southern seed is coming in and showing fair-to-good quality. Most all of the movement is directed to this market.

Deliveries on December contracts the first day of the month totaled 54,000 bushels. Total deliveries for the month to date 136,000 bushels and all December contracts have been cleaned up.

Prices quoted at ceiling from day to day.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	162,000	142,500	375,000	22,500
Since Sept. 1	15,823,100	11,353,500	1,898,600	564,000

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.04
Monday	3.05	3.04
Tuesday	3.05	3.04
Wednesday	$3.05	$3.05
Thursday	3.05	3.05

Buenos Aires, Dec. 30.—No flaxseed offerings.

Linseed Meal. — Trading restricted owing to light offerings. Buying inquiry active. Spot supplies scarce.

Minneapolis, Dec. 28.—Crushers continue to sell their 80 percent of the current output for deferred delivery, up to 60 days, and have very few lots to sell on spot or for nearby delivery. Demand is as forceful as ever and poorly satisfied. Shipping instructions are very prompt and mills continue to hold at least a month's back-log on their spindles. Output is heavy and so is outmovement.

Prices quoted at ceilings.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	882,000	14,040,000
Since Sept. 1	193,182,000	176,470,000

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Trade in linseed meal is quiet and rather featureless. Feeders are displaying interest but mostly are cautious against over-committing themselves. Ruling price, December, sacks, nominal, $48.87 per ton.

Linseed Oil

While consuming interest was featureless, as is usual at this season, the market ruled on a firm basis. Consumers were not manifesting much interest in nearby requirements but have been steadily absorbing deliveries against current contracts for immediate needs. The bulk of trading in oil of late was for spot and prompt delivery. Tankcars were unchanged, ranging from 14.7c. to 14.9c. per pound.

The WFA announced that, effective January 1, the delivery quota of lin-

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Rheem
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STEEL SHIPPING DRUMS
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Los Angeles, Calif.
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(Red Oil)
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(Hydrogenated Fatty Acids)
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WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
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seed oil, and the linseed oil content of linseed replacement oil, will be increased from 50 to 60 percent of the 1940 and 1941 deliveries.

The seed markets continued steady with offerings of spot and prompt deliveries limited and promptly taken by crushers. Advices from the Northwest state that deterioration of seed from inclement weather was below recent reports of damage.

Minneapolis, Dec. 30.—Crushers reported a very quiet and featureless week in the linseed oil market. Inquiry was sluggish and sales were of no importance.

Shipping instructions on maturing contracts remain prompt and crushers have a liberal back-log of work on, but at the moment are bothered some by the lack of tankcars. More of the cars are being used for long hauls to the Pacific coast and the supply here is dwindling. In spite of this crushers are unable to build up any noticeable reserve stocks of oil in any position.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	6,060,000	6,520,000
Since Sept. 1	123,610,000	107,320,000

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Dullness has been settling down on the linseed oil market, with material being offered a little more freely and buyers exhibiting some hesitation to commit themselves for much additional material. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar, 14.3c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15.3c.; drums, less than car lots, 15.7c.

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—Linseed oil here has bee nfollowing a rather steady trend of late with routine buying operations present and the situation is generally one without any particular feature. Considerable tonnage of Montana flaxseed has put in its appearance at local mills. Oil quoted: 14.3c. per pound in tankcars; spot drum lots, one to four drums, 15.7c.; five or more drums, 15.3c.; drum car lots, 14.7c.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in cottonseed oil was dull and featureless during the week. Consumers were manifesting some interest in early next year's deliveries, but actual sales were light. In the South offerings of crude were restricted with business light and spasmodic. Reports from Southeast state a steady call for cake and meal, with mills delivering 20 percent of the monthly output to AAA. The Department of Agriculture announced that the 1944 pig crop will be 16 percent less than the 1943 crop, after reaching the all-time peak in 1943. The tendency to decline began in the last half of this year when Fall farrowings were substantially below the number indicated in the June pig report. Compared with the indicated increase of 25 percent increase in June, the actual increase in Fall farrowings was only 12 percent. However, the 1943 Fall crop was still the largest ever produced. The number of pigs saved in the Fall season of 1943 (June 1 to December 1) is estimated at 47,831,000 head. This number is 10 percent larger than the former record, Fall crop of 1942, and is 72 percent larger than the ten-year (1932-41) average. The number was larger than last year in most States and in all regions.

Prices as follows:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00@14.31
May	....	....	14.00 nom.
July	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash, refined, 14.31c. per pound.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c. per pound.

Cake and Meal.—Offerings continued scarce. Demand active with actual sales scattered.

Memphis, Dec. 29.—About 20 percent of monthly production of cottonseed meal allocated to the AAA. Some scattered trading in cottonseed oil, while buyers are not purchasing soybean oil, preferring to await better contract price from the CCC.

Atlanta, Dec. 30.—With oil mill production below that of a similar period of 1943, the trade is finding it difficult to take care of even the most pressing orders. Revisions of regulations issuing from Washington are causing no little bother in developing the market. Changes in plans have been necessary in many cases, but it is reported that every

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Glycerine — Pitch — White Oleine

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effort at compliance is being made by the millers.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Takings of cottonseed oil are limited in aggregate volume, but tone of the market holds firm. Some sellers' offerings are somewhat larger. Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16¾c. to 17c. per pound, drums, less than car lots.

Fatty Acids

New business was quieter last week, but some producers of fatty acids were still well employed with the forwarding of supplies on unfilled contracts. The ruling tone was firm.

Chicago, Dec. 30. — Orders for fatty acids are being well maintained and the market is displaying continued stability. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; coconut oil, tankcar, 18c. to 18½c. per pound; 18½c. to 19c. per pound, drums, car lots; 19c. to 19½c., drums, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Quiet on spot, but tone steady. Supplies limited. Primary situation unchanged.

Menhaden.—Refined oil remained quiet, consumers being disposed in many cases to hold off for new developments. Supplies abnormally small and quotations maintained.

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—Weather conditions joined to the holiday season served to bring menhaden fishing operations at the only areas where they had still been continued almost to a stop, and the indications are that there will be no resumption after New Year unless the situation changes very much for the better. The season as a whole has been very disappointing.

Sardine.—With refined oil supplies generally light, the market remained firm, though quiet. For the season to December 11, according to Pacific coast advices, 337,556 tons of sardines had been turned in at the processing plants. This compared with 371,589 tons to December 10 last year.

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—Monterey remains the bright spot on the entire Coast, insofar as successful fishing operations are concerned, and that area is continuing to receive a fairly good supply of sardines, while Southern California is lagging considerably behind the last two years and San Francisco Bay area is holding its own. New sales of oil have been on the spasmodic side, with an occasional tankcar or two changing hands at the ceiling figure of 66.75c. per gallon. Demand is running high, as usual.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Buying interest slackened at the year-end, but offerings were still inadequate to fill demand. Market remained firm at ceiling prices.

Lard.—Cash demand lighter here, but market retained a firm tone in the absence of any increase in offerings on spot. Hog movement heavy and hog prices easy. The War Food Administration announced the purchases of lard products for December 13 and 14 as follows:—Refined lard, 34,593,600 pounds; open kettle rendered lard, 2,294,000 pounds; prime steam lard, 190,000 pounds, and refined pork fat, 5,478,000 pounds.

Tallow. — Production reported to have increased to some extent in recent weeks, but offerings in the local market for prompt and nearby delivery were still limited last week. Ceiling prices prevailed.

Chicago, Dec. 30. — Good grades of grease were reaching the market satisfactorily, and material was being absorbed readily. In general the tallows and greases are holding their own in the market at yearend. Ruling prices are:—A white grease, 8¾c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c.; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅛c.

Waxes

An arrival of 234 bags of carnauba wax was reported during the past week and it went into consumption promptly. The entire position of carnauba wax is one of undersupply as contrasted with what manufacturing consumers would take if the shipping space and wax were allowed them by Federal authority. The fact is that there is no reserve supply of any wax. Many inquiries go unsatisfied—there were several last week for bayberry, for example. Goods reaching here had been sold into consumption long prior to arrival and hence the wax dealers no longer have a backlog of supplies wherewith to meet the demand that exists constantly for spot goods in normal times.

—Continued on page 58

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Riboflavin and Thiamine Hydrochloride Producers Reduce Prices —Butyl Acetate and Alcohol Up

Declines in prices for riboflavin and thiamine hydrochloride provided the price feature in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week. This change in quotations continued the downward movement in prices that had been a feature of these vitamins over a substantial period of time and established a new low level of values. Other vitamins were held to unchanged price position, but the position of all continued favorable for buyers so far as price tendency was concerned. Higher prices were also set on Illinois and Indiana fermentation butyl acetate and alcohol for January business.

Improvement in the position of glycerin has led to an easing of the glycerin recovery requirements affecting small soapers, this being effected by an amendment to the glycerin recovery order FDA No. 33. The amendment also raised to 1 percent the permitted glycerin content of soap.

The position of menthol in Brazil continued to be rather a mixed quantity and it was learned that contracts that had been made for shipping menthol had been cancelled by the sellers due, according to them, to an advance to the cost of peppermint oil. The outlook for new production was reported less favorable than it had been, mainly because of unfavorable conditions affecting the peppermint herb crop.

Quicksilver was in the doldrums, locally and in the Pacific Coast markets, but prices were not reported lower and the local price position of the derived mercurials remained unchanged.

The future of crude tartar imports remained indeterminate despite the fact that every effort was being made to increase shipments from foreign parts. Marked increase in stocks of tartaric acid turns on the eventual import of much needed stocks of raw material. Success would naturally ease the supply position of all tartrates. Mexico will resume shipping bar silver to this country in the second quarter of 1944, according to despatches from Mexico City. Mexico will retain 2,500,000 ounces for coinage purposes.

Price Changes

Advanced

Butyl acetate, 35/100c. per lb.
Butyl alcohol, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Riboflavin, $50 per kilo.
Thiamine hydrochloride, $15 per kilo.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
240.8	240.8	240.9	240.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetone.—Position one of great strength because of heavy consumption that takes up all production not only promptly but calls for goods in excess of the present productive capacity.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Consumption at high levels and creation of a backlog of supplies in the hands of the producers proves almost an impossibility. Prices lack further revision by the makers.

Acid, Boric.—Consuming requirements being well cared for from supplies sufficient to cope with any probable increase in the requirements of buyers. Prices completely stabilized.

Acid, Camphoric.—Stocks kept minimum but requirements of buyers were reported being supplied on a fairly satisfactory basis.

Acid, Citric.—The consuming trade has been fairly well adjusted to the reduced rations alloted it by the WPB. This has been done only by the free and increasing use of substitutes.

Acid, Salicylic.—Production limited to the availability of quantities of raw material and such quantities do not permit expansion in output sufficient to care fully with the rise in the interest shown in salicylates in general.

Acid, Tartaric.—Some quarters appear to hold fair quantities in warehouses for resale purposes. The producers find a ready market for the total of their present output. No definite assurance of large shipments of raw material is in sight at the moment but may develop.

Agar.—No surplus in sight nor is there likely to be any in any reasonable future time. Everything produced is earmarked as to ownership before available for shipment.

Alcohol.—The industrial alcohol picture changes little. Outcome of negotiations to be resumed concerning disposal of the Cuban crop of blackstrap molasses is uncertain and is likely to hinge on the price which federal authority will permit buyers to pay. Some talk last week was about the possibility of sufficient alcohol being made in Cuban distilleries to permit some domestic distilleries to return to at least partial whisky output to raise the store of material to be held for the aging purposes. The idea is to allow Cuban alochol to replace whisky alcohol output if this reversion to hard liquor should take place. Such reversion at this time appears unlikely. Meanwhile, every gallon of industrial alcohol produced goes for purposes approved by the war agencies of the nation.

Amyl Acetate.—Consumption excellent and fair stocks were said to be moving promptly to buyers. No signs of an easing of the situation were reported.

Atropine. Sufficient raw material to provide atropine in quantities sufficient to meet all normal requirements seems to exist. But the market undertone on atropine remains comparatively firm.

Berberine.—Only small quantities become occasionally available, mainly because raw material sufficient to maintain normal production is lacking.

Butyl Acetate.—Prices for fermentation, Illinois and Indiana plants, higher at 17.90c. per pound, drums, carlots; less car lots, 18.40c.; tanks, 16.90c.

Butyl Alcohol.—War Food Administration on December 27 announced that there will be no marketing quotas on the 1944 corn crop because of the large amount of corn needed to sustain the high rate of livestock scheduled for next year. As far back as September 14, WFA said quotas for 1943-1944 would not be "necessary." January prices, fermentation, Illinois and Indiana production, higher; drums, car lots, 18.30c. per pound, less car lots, 18.80c.; tanks,, 17.30c.

Caffeine.—Consumption runs high and in excess of the production capacity of the domestic producers. This accounts for the steady absorption of goods brought in from foreign parts to eke out the requirements of manufacturing consumers. Such material does not come in the open market.

Calcium Pantothenate.—Steady for the most part but subject only to routine request from manufacturing consumers. Quotations maintained.

Camphor.—Domestic production of synthetic material moving well and in volume sufficient to keep producers' reserves comparatively conservative. There has been somewhat more than the usual and seasonal interest shown in the article during the past month.

Castor Oil.—Can be used for all purposes, including civilian use now permitted, for the first quarter of 1944. Wholesale or retail distributors are not required to file forms

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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BM 1 and BM 2 with the War Food Administration. The total arrival of beans since January 1 has reached 255,986,230 pounds. Latest arrivals, 1,452,300 pounds.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Chalmoogra Oil.—Recent additions to local supplies totaled 28 cases.

Codliver Oil.—Arrivals continue to keep the market supplied with needed material. The most recent addition to landings totaled 921 drums.

Creosote.—Seasonal demand has raised moderately in distributive circles but there has not been a substantial increase in reorders reaching the leading primary sources of supply. Stocks are generally light.

Fishliver Oils.—Absence of surplus stocks keeps selling prices fully level with ceiling limits. Reports locally suggest that stocks have bained moderately of late.

Los Angeles, Dec. 21.—Arrivals of fish livers from Mexican ports are appearing now in better volume, especially the material yielding 18,000 to 30,000 units of A per gram, which oil is in keen demand. Prices are right up at ceiling and the bidding for livers is such that it is obvious manufacturers are working on a very small margin. Shortage of cold storage space is complicating matters somewhat, it is said. Seattle arrivals have not been very high.

Glycerin. — Soap manufacturers using a maximum of 150,000 pounds of fats and oils per quarter will be exempt from glycerin recovery restrictions and reporting requirements after January 1 under more liberal regulations issued by the War Food Administration. Liberalization has followed the improved position of glycerin. An amendment to the glycerin recovery order FDA order No. 33 raises the permitted glycerin content of soap from 0.8 to 1 percent. Reporting requirements have also been simplified. The quantity of fats and oils, and fatty acids permitted in making soap without glycerin recovery restrictions has been increased from 10,000 per month to 150,000 pounds per quater.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Quicksilver. Local market in the doldrums. Little demand prevails and can be readily met most of the time. Local operators have suggested possible improvement in activity after the turn of the year.

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—In the face of a lethargic buying interest, sellers here are announcing their willingness to move quicksilver to consumers in medium sized parcels from the spot at $183 per flask and one large operator would entertain business at $180 for larger lots for future delivery. The market is weak. The offsetting feature would be the reduced production now contemplated as the result of inclement weather. Apparently, most large buyers are waiting for the turn of the year before committing themselves.

Riboflavin.—Quotations have been reduced to $380 per kilo, thus continuing the extended downward movement in producers' prices and establishing a new low level of values.

Soda Bromide.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 1,000 pounds. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories and this soda bromide is being offered by the Regional Redistribution Division, Empire State Building, New York city.

Thiamine Hydrochloride.—Prices at $250 per kilo represent a further and substantial reduction in producers' quotations.

Retires from Can Co.

T. N. Anderson, executive vice-president and a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the American Can Company, this city, has retired after completing forty-three years of service.

Mold Research And Medicine

—*Continued from page 7*

ogy and mold inheritance from this study of *Penicillium notatum*.

Sources and Processes

Products approximating penicillin from *Aspergillus flavus* are already reported, and are being sought from other molds. If any one is now producing penicillin for use from any of these other molds, it has not been announced.

Today, penicillin production from *Penicillium notatum* in various strains follows procedures developed after the vision, the experience or the fancy of the producer. We know of production planned in 10,000-gallon vats, and vats grading down to the 50 gallons of the usual pilot plant. We read of a drip process which proposes to feed a nutrient solution into the top of a column and, while penicillin solution comes out below, we see "still" culture upon bran in various forms, or on liquid in broad, shallow pans, in Fernbach flasks, in serum bottles of 5-liters capacity or in milk bottles; we find tubes of ager or pads of gauze strapped directly to the lesion. Plants vary in size from the great factories using large tanks, or many thousand bottles per day to a few racks of test-tubes set up on a laboratory bench in the hope of establishing a new idea. What production will look like next year one can hardly guess, but we believe it will go forward and eventually be adequate. Each of the ideas exploited yields added knowledge of what can be done with *Penicillium notatum*, and considering its varied fields of usefulness, opens up the possibility that production for actual application may take various forms fitted to the varied needs of the medical practitioner.

This discussion has been limited to the mycologist's field—production of the crude product which is passed to the chemist for purification and the clinician for application. We are assured that both are very busy: the clinician tells us his results, while the chemist merely calls for more material before he gives us his final decision. Fortunately, in the use of penicillin we have not been compelled to wait for final purification or for synthesis.

Mold Metabolism

Now suppose we get more fundamental and ask why should a mold produce penicillin? *Penicillium notatum* is one of a large number of molds which appear whenever decaying plant and animal matter is found in nature. More restrictedly, many of them are so related to substrata that one can go to specific situations after them. However, *P. notatum* is a cosmopolitan saprophyte—it competes for a living wherever decay processes are found—hence the soil is one of its chief places of activity. Then, if one studies the population of a moist soil at ordinary summer temperatures and containing enough plant remains to show as humus, we find

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microbial population figures to the gram such as 100,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 of bacteria, a few hundred thousands to several millions of mold elements, thousands of nematodes and other wormlike organisms, protozoa of numerous types—the whole presenting a competitive environment in which an organism to survive must have a defensive mechanism comparable to a tank in human warfare.

P. notatum maintains itself there: Is there any wonder that it has developed a protective substance of formidable nature in its battle for life?

Clearly a search of the "Kilkenny cats" aggregate called soil should disclose many other organisms capable of producing a substance toxic to their special enemies. Drechsler in a whole series of papers during the past ten years has found molds capable of catching and destroying microscopic form, such as ameboid organisms and nematodes. Waksman has found the actinomycetes thoroughly capable of defending themselves in nature, then when put under laboratory conditions to produce agents of great potency for our use in this strife with bacteria, he finds two aspergilli—*A. fumigatus* and *A. clavatus*—both from the soil, specially armed for the fray. Dr. E. C. White found an *Aspergillus flavus* strain capable of surrounding itself with such an agent, and is continuing his search in many directions. The list is already long, and the literature[3] is rapidly developing along new lines—the prediction that penicillin is only one of many substances produced by microorganism which offer possibilities of usefulness is definitely fulfilled. If I have given a disproportionate time to one of them, it is because the inspiration traceable to the men we honor today has inspired a vast amount of research upon this single product. Surveys of many other fungi are being made. One man confessed to me the other day that he has already tested one hundred molds yet published nothing. We have no means of knowing today how many are active in this field.

The molds hold no monopoly of antibiotic activity. Among bacteria, gramicidin and pyocyanin are potent agents of destruction. Besides these illustrations, if one allows himself to conjure up a vision of the plasmodium of a fuligo streaming up through the same ground to collect as half a pint of naked protoplasm on the surface of the earth but undisturbed by bug, or worm, or other depredator, he is compelled to wonder what concentrated horror in taste or smell or offending substance protects it.

One more comment before I leave various antibiotic agents. Most of them are selective in their paralyzing or killing power. Penicillin is primarily bacteriostatic against a limited list of human pathogens: it stops their activity hence gives you or me a chance to throw them out. Most of these antibiotic agents are toxic to the patient as well as the bacteria: they kill the patient first—then who cares about the bacteria. Many of them have local value against the various enemies that prey upon the outside of our bodies. Their possible uses in war medicine will be explored under the great needs that face the medicine of today.

Soldiers in North Africa, southern Europe, the Asiatic tropical islands, and Asia itself will bring home with them a new lot of mold diseases. Some of them have been occasionally seen in our port laboratories; others hitherto unknown to the physicians of America will undoubtedly come. What are we doing about them? Our Public Health Service has one mycologist and they keep him in Washington. He has done a masterly job with coccidivides, but that is only one mold. Army and navy medical officers have had clinical contacts with some of these diseases. What preparation are we making to identify, understand, or eradicate these molds? Whatever their importance, we know little about them at present. Army doctors are busy men. Few of them are able to specialize—we know they will do what they can. It would be well if more of your group and other organizations gave special attention to these probable invaders and made preparation for their control. In spite of extreme specialization these organisms are molds and must be attacked from that standpoint rather than with the procedures and tools of the bacteriologist.

Molds in Industrial Roles

My assignment was Mold Research in War Medicine. I have only scratched the surface in one section of antibiosis. There is only time to suggest a few more items. Probably the most important industrial application of mold research is in acid production. Again to the mold it is protective as one function at least though probably definitely metabolic

—*Continued on page 56*

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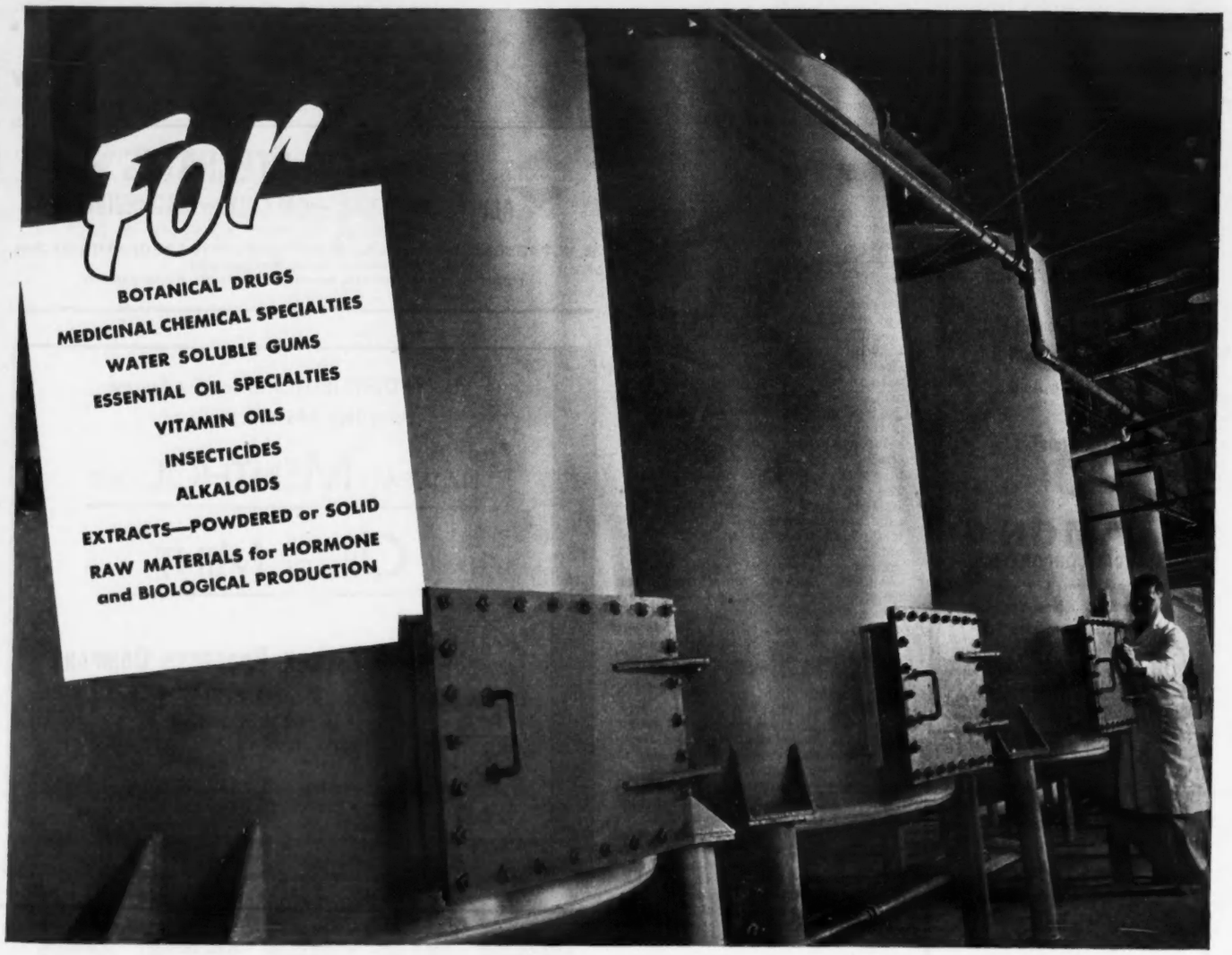

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Indian Rhubarb Lower but Chinese Stands Record High—Peru Balsam Shaded—Spot Arabic Up

The final week of a year notable for fifty-two weeks of rather hectic conditions found demand for botanical drugs moderate in volume and prices displaying substantial stability in most instances. Exceptions during the week were a lowering of quotations on Indian rhubarb root, that article having been released for consumption with the understanding that it cannot be sold as USP. Some USP Chinese root remained available at very high prices. Balsam Peru was also shaded during the week.

At midweek, reports of an alleged advance in the shipment price of gum arabic were noted but a close check with both first line agents and dealers failed to bring confirmation at that time. It was said, however, that the spot was less unsettled than it had been recently and an understanding of basic conditions in the primary market would suggest that the market there is unlikely to go any lower; the floor is believed to be 59s per hundredweight, c. & f. New York.

Shortage of domestic botanicals was a year-end feature and most attempts to secure goods from the country in lots even less than one hundred pounds usually result in failure; the goods are simply not there. This makes for at least a check to spot declines under competition and tends to create factors actually strengthening to the general price structure.

Balsams

Peru.—Under competition, local sales were noted at $1.25 to $1.30 per pound during the past week, but prices usually asked were 5 cents higher.

Tolu.—Demand was dull during the final week of the year. Prices held steady and in line with the replacement position of the material.

Barks

Barberry.—Interest in the variety obtained in India is gaining. Records show that as far back as 1865 berberine was extracted in abundance from bark obtained in the Nilghiri Hills and northern India. The species of common commerce in this country is barberry vulgaris, classified as a hepatica.

Cocillana.—Retail outlets appear to have fair stocks of cocillana compound to meet the usually heavy and entirely seasonal demands. The bark itself is in moderate supply on this market.

Elm.—Seasonal request has kept the market to a comparatively strong basis and there does not appear to be any surplus stock in the primary market.

Sassafras.—In low supply and held at high prices wherever available in first hands. The local market ended the year in comparatively strong position.

Wild Cherry.—Demands for the thin varieties of this bark were usually filled on a partial basis, mainly because of insufficient collection of this low cost bark during the gathering season.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—The market was virtually nominal in the absence of the normal distribution of stocks among dealers. Little replacement buying has been possible.

Vanilla.—Replacement of current stocks is stymied, first by the inability to keep beans flowing from French sources, and, second, by the fact that Mexico will have little or nothing to offer until new crop becomes available—and that is a few months away. Meanwhile, dealers and importers with unsold stocks in hand have very firm price views and tend to conserve their supplies in view of the uncertainties surrounding the replacement position of the article at all points of production.

Berries

Cubeb.—Little material is available here and that in hand is reserved for regular customers.

Hawthorn.—The market was 60c. to 65c. per pound and English berries were reported available at either end of the range. But the supply in most quarters were not large.

Flowers

Arnica.—Moderate stocks—some say on a purely hand-to-mouth basis—were held at strong prices without the aid of more than occasional inquiry.

Chamomile.—Reasonably steady, but not subject to a demand exceeding jobbing proportions. Ability to replace is hampered in some respects.

Mullein.—Quoted on a steady basis and backed by a fair, but entirely jobbing, demand during the final week of the year.

Rosemary.—In moderate reserve. Not called for often. Not much local competition would be likely in view of the conservative supply.

Saffron. — Federal authority that concerns itself with the possibility that advances in the prices of Spanish material in recent weeks had involved sales in excess of ceiling limits may discover that the GMPR price ceiling is around $43 to $45 per pound as against the current spot market of $35 to $38.

Gums

Arabic.—If recent advices from the primary market prove correct, the price prevailing there is about the equivalent of 7½c. per pound prior to the war. The higher levels reflect higher assessments in the primary market to which have to be added the much higher labor cost which has resulted from the war. At midweek, reports of higher cables were heard, but a check in quarters of top reliability failed to confirm such a movement at that time; the last confirmed cable was 59s per hundredweight, equal to 10.64c. per pound in bond, c. & f. To that price would have to be added ½c. for duty, the insurance charge, and such other charges as are allowable. Spot higher, firmer, at 13½c. per pound.

Asafetida.—Market quiet and prices generally steady, but there still seems to be a fair amount of competition in local circles, and price improvement is not easily developed.

Karaya.—Importations of 3,939 bags

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Arabic gum—1c. per lb.

Reduced

Peru balsam, 5c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, 30c. per lb

Other Articles

Advanced

Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, bleached, ½c. per lb.
unbleached, 1c. per lb.
Calicut, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana yellow, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cloves, futures, 1c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.5	262.8	257.7	259.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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were noted. The arrivals had been well sold prior to final warehousing in this market.

Ghatti.—The spot stock received some 336 bags last week, relieving the supply situation to that extent.

Olibanum.—Replacement to the extent of 30 cases was reported as the result of recent arrivals on this market. The undertone closed firm at the year-end.

Herbs and Leaves

Boneset.—Remains very steady at the recent and moderate downward revision in price.

Buchu.—Stocks have been replenished to the extent of 25 bales reported landed here recently. The spot position remained at 80c. to 85c. per pound and was apparently very firm.

Senna.—Arrival of 215 bales of replacement material noted. The spot market displayed substantial price stability and but moderate call.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead Buds.—Not overly well stocked as to reserves in the primary market and hence the spot position remains very firm. Demand was not especially good last week.

Ergot.—Well stabilized on this market and generally subject to a demand that is mainly conservative at the present time.

Nux Vomica.—All pressing needs of the leading manufacturing consumers reported being met on a fairly prompt basis. They also hold fair reserves against future possibilities.

Papain.—As high as $3.25 per pound is quoted and as low as $2.50 has been done. Arrivals on this market were noted at 50 cases and 34 half chests, according to the latest reports received.

St. John's Bread.—In low supply and the reserve cannot be readily replaced. However, it may be that Federal authorities in Italy eventually will arrange permission for a resumption of exports.

Roots

Aletris.—Very scarce on spot and very high in the country where quotations stand above spot levels.

Blood.—Consumers must go short of this article. None is reported in the country and very little remains on spot.

Rhubarb.—Indian root has been released for consumption and the supply is large enough to have brought the price down to 85c. to 90c. per pound. Of course, it is not USP and products into which it may go cannot so be labeled. Some Chinese root—which is the USP variety—is available here at very high prices.

—*Continued on page 62*

Glycerin Recovery Restrictions Liberalized

—*Continued from page 3*

enced by the smaller producers in complying with the present order, the quantity of fats and oils, and fatty acids, permitted in soap making without recovery restrictions has been increased—effective on that date—from 10,000 per month to 150,000 pounds per quarter.

In addition, an amendment to the glycerin recovery order, Food Distribution Order No. 33, raises the permitted glycerin content of soap from 0.8 to 1 percent. The original order exempted producers using up to 10,000 pounds of fats and oils per month, but required producers using more than 10,000 pounds to recover glycerin (when present) from the entire quantity used. The amendment, however, frees 150,000 pounds per quarter from the restrictions and makes the recovery mandatory from only the quantity used above that figure.

The amendment also simplifies reporting requirements. Producers still affected by the order now are required to report quarterly instead of monthly the quantities of fats and oils and fatty acids used, and the quantities of glycerin recovered.

Rowell Retires from Swift

L. W. Rowell has retired as vice-president of Swift & Co. after forty-eight years of service. Mr. Rowell was vice-president of the National Fertilizer Association from 1927 to 1929, president from 1929 to 1931.

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In the first year of our business life, the population of the nation was 17,069,453 persons in a Union comprised of 26 states. Today the population is estimated at 136,448,000 in 48 states.

As Peek & Velsor, Inc., begins the 104th year of its service to botanical drug consumers, it extends to one and all its best wishes and resolves to make 1944 a year of whole-hearted and single-purposed service to the trade.

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Quiet Year-end in Essential Oils and Aromatics — Considered Basically Firm—1944 Imports May Increase

The final week of 1943 proved to be reasonably quiet in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals. Even substitute items moved less actively and the general aspect of affairs was in line with ordinary experience as each year draws to a close.

However, the trade as a whole looked forward with substantial confidence into the new year. This was based on the fact that many of the consuming industries will not face a year likely to be any more trying than the one just ended. In some respects, their raw material situation in articles other than natural essential oils has improved. More glycerin is available. Plenty of castor oil is in sight. No further cuts seem likely in alcohol; the supply alloted is already more than conservative. One of the more prominent problems of the perfuming and cosmetic consumers is one of packaging their products and where paper is involved the outlook is dark.

Dealers also have reason for reasonable hope that Federal agencies will eventually bring about a resumption of raw material shipments from retaken territories in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Oils from those countries would be absorbed here as a blotter absorbs ink but to this time stocks accumulated there remain in store and all attempts to get them started to this country have lacked success.

Another development that may be scheduled for the new year is a reopening of exports from Russian sources. Recent inquiry from Soviet agencies showed that the Russians are posting themselves on market conditions here and their inquiries include oils the export of which from Russia would mean that the cultivation projects in that country may not have been totally destroyed by the war.

Price Changes

Advanced

Lemongrass, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Avocado, 2c. per lb.
Cinnamon, leaf oil, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.6	255.5	255.5	254.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Bitter and sweet oil ends year in light supply. Prices held very firm. Little competition appears likely to develop.

Anise. Firm to strong mainly because of small stocks. Most operations found in the field of substitute goods. Some good products on market.

Avocado. — Local competition reported price shading to the basis of 78c. to 95c. per pound, range covering differences in sellers' views.

Bergamot.—Silence alone is reported as concerns getting shipments of oil from Italy. Harbors blocked by war shipping may play prominent part in failure to authorities to restore commerce.

Bois de Rose.—Manufacturing consumers looking eagerly for first arrivals of goods now licensed for import. Market here not expected to break substantially.

Cananga.—Stocks not well distributed and believed to be conservative in all quarters. The undertone shows some strengthening on spot.

Cedarleaf.—Some indications suggesting better business with turn of the year. Prices appear to be well stabilized at the moment.

Cedarwood. — Sales against Spring requirements expected to rejuvenate the present rather quiet market in this item.

Cinnamon.—Leaf oil stocks continue to improve. Arrival of 18 drums reported. Prices shaded to $1.20 to $1.65 per pound according to seller and quality of oil offered.

Citronella.—The route from Ceylon to this country seems open sufficiently to keep a fair amount of material moving to consumers. The price has snown a tendency to stiffen parallel with a lessening of competition and an approach of local values to parity with replacement cost. Arrival of 10 drums reported.

Clove.—Spice futures being offered frequently and in fair quantities. Suggests that a continuing supply of oil is not unlikely in the oil market during the first quarter of the year.

Coriander.—Importers of seed seeking North African material for distillation purposes. Can used bored material. That should eventually loosen the at present tied-tight-as-a-knot situation at source as concerns getting seed know to exist there started to this country. In hands of Federal agency.

Dill. — Year-end market dull but prices hold steady and in line with the values assessed by producers on stocks still held by them.

Geranium. — Importers hope that with turn of the year it may be possible to get replacements shipped in from primary markets. Seems to be mainly a transport problem, though other conditions play a part.

Ginger.—Steady to firm and apparently stabilized despite the fact that raw material has tended to strengthen considerably of late.

Lavender.—Could be that some oil may eventually come out of Russia. Soviet had a substantial cultivation project afoot prior to the war and is now showing interest in the position locally.

Lemon.—Though importers formerly with Italian connections are eager for reestablishment of commerce in Italian oil, as yet nothing assures an early — or even late — development along those lines. Consumers must depend on domestic production and deliveries hold their recent gain.

Lemongrass. — Slightly higher at $1.05 to $1.30 per pound and firmer undertones are the response to a lessened competition. Arrival of 51 drums of imported material reported. Domestic oil in good reserve.

Orange. — Consumption has increased because of the comparative scarcity of other flavoring oils. The tendency of some dealers has been to push orange now that lemon and peppermint are not in excess supply or are positively tight. Prices have a hardened appearance.

Peppermint. — Arrivals of dementholized oil totaled 100 cases and 9,240 drums. This material will probably be reworked here to extract the last possible amount of menthol. Forecast of the Brazilian peppermint crop rather adverse. The USP oil—which is usually oil of domestic distillation—is hard to come by on this market.

Petitgrain.—Spot supply fair at firm prices. Recent arrivals totaled 53 drums from foreign parts. Prices reported firm, spot and at source.

Rosemary.—In fair reserve and at fairly attractive prices. Demand moderate to light at the end of the year. Undertones steady.

Sassafras. — Natural oil in light supply but fair quantities of the synthetic article seem to meeting consumer requirements.

Snakeroot.—No spot goods discovered and there seems to be none available in the primary market close by. Also, there is little call.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Spearmint.—What is called a low ceiling for dealers tends to keep stocks subnormal. Numerous consumers formerly addicted to peppermint have turned to spearmint and are taking considerable quantities in the country. Special commodities branch asks for bids to supply 10,000 pounds.

Sweet Birch. — Reserves of high quality oil rather low but other grades seem to be fairly well available. All prices very steady. Little competition on the spot market.

Tansy. — Reserves subnormal. Production was limited this year. Carryover was light. Creates a strong position, though demand has yet to test it thoroughly.

Thyme. — Some are holding very good stocks of this article while others report reserves below normal levels.

Aromatic Chemicals

Phenylacetic Acid. — Deliveries on reasonably prompt basis. Prices firm.

Phenylethyl Alcohol. — Year-end supply narrow and not likely to increase. Situation very firm in all respects. Little competition.

Safrol.—Fair holdings to be carried forward into the new year. Undertone steady. Demand about level with existing requirements of buyers.

Styrolyl Acetate.—Conservative supply conforms with the jobbing character of current spot demand.

Terpineol.—Moving along lines that conform to business at most year-ends. Prices reflect stability in the absence of competitive tendency.

Thymol.—Production from coal tar accounting for a substantial part of current requirements but many dealers report a light stock at the year-end.

Vanillin. — Production well engaged and creation of backlog of stocks proves difficult. All varieties moving promptly to buyers. Consumption likely to hold, especially in view of the comparative shortage of vanilla.

Seeley & Co. Plans Western Division

Seeley & Co., manufacturer of flavoring extracts and aromatic chemicals, this city, plans a Western division in California. The company will

Melvin F. Vincent

be represented by Melvin F. Vincent. The location of his office will be announced later. Seeley & Co. maintains plants in Nyack, N. Y., and Farmingdale, L. I.

Standard Synthetics Marks Anniversary

Standard Synthetics, Inc., this city, is marking its twenty-first anniversary. In 1923 J. L. Hindle started distilling essential oils in a small factory in London, Eng., and in 1938 the firm opened in New York under the guidance of Edward Remus. Dealing in essential oils, flavors, aromatics, and perfume bases, Standard Synthetics has expanded its trade in the United States, with branches now in Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco St. Louis, and Boston. The firm also has an office in Montreal as well as agents in all South and Central American countries.

Borax Discoverer Honored

John W. Searles, discoverer and developer of Kern county borax deposits, will be honored for a second time, according to the Maritime Commission. In recognition of his important work, a ship now under construction at the California Shipbuilding Corporation will be christened the John W. Searles. Searles Lake near Mojave was named in honor of the pioneer miner's work in that region.

Economic Entomologists Elect Essig President

Prof. E. O. Essig, head of the department of entomology and parasitology of University of California, has been elected president of the American Association of Economic Entomologists.

Mold Research And Medicine

—Continued from page 51

as well. An organism capable of surrounding itself with a strong solution of organic acid can keep great numbers of bacterial competitors "at bay." Taken from their struggle for existence in the field and put to work in the factory, strains of Aspergillus niger produce the larger part of the citric caid in use today. Various mold species are known to produce other organic acids, some of which are already developed as useful agents.

[3] In The Lancet of November 20, Prof. Harold Raistrick, F.R.S., professor of biochemistry at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and several of his colleagues and other investigators present a group of reports on a new antibacterial substance, which has been named "patulin." In the course of his introduction to the reports, Professor Raistrick states that some time ago a metabolic product of Penicillium patulum Bainier was isolated and shown to have antibacterial properties; it has now been identified as anhydro-3-hydroxymethyl-enetetrahydrogamma - pyrone - 2 - carboxylic acid, and has been given the shorter name of "patulin." Professor Raistrick continues: "Soon after its isolation, the new antibacterial substance was sent to Dr. W. E. Gye for another purpose. It happened, however, that at the time he had a severe common cold, and knowing that the antibacterial substance was equally effective against gram-positive and gram-negative organisms he tested it on himself. The outcome was sufficiently encouraging for him to repeat the test on other members of his staff, and the results obtained justified the extension of the trials in a series of controlled experiments. We were fortunate in enlisting the help of Surgeon-Vice-Admiral Sir Sheldon Dudley, Medical Director-General of the Navy, and through his good services a fully controlled trial was carried out by Surgeon-Commander W. A. Hopkins at a naval establishment. The results obtained by Commander Hopkins have been examined statistically by Prof. Major Greenwood. In the meantime, work was in active progress in this laboratory to determine the optimum conditions for the formatio nof the new antibacterial substance, and also to settle its chemical structure. The results of this collaborative research are given in detail below and it will be seen that the clinical possibilities of patulin are promising. Since, however, it is desirable firmly to establish the value of the preparation and its complete freedom from danger when used as proposed, the material will not be released for general issue pending the completion of further large-scale confirmatory trials. Arrangements have been made with the Therapeutic Research Corporation of Great Britain for the manufacture of adequate quantities of the pure antibacterial substance for these trials."

According to The Lancet, the material for the confirmatory trials will be supplied under the brand-name of, "tercinin."

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Summarized: — Fleming discovered penicillin as an antibacterial agent; from a single mold. Florey challenged us to make it in quantity and use it.

The task has caught the imagination of a multitude of investigators in many lands, who will be content only when in one form or another it contributes its rightful share to the relief of human needs.

The method of attack which they developed, has challenged us all to apply similar procedures to the survey of other microorganisms in the faith that we may uncover new agents capable of bringing relief from scourges not reached by penicillin.

Call the service what you will, Fleming and Florey have served their generation well.

Toilet Goods Makers Plan to Reclaim Boxes

In order to prevent a possible drastic curtailment in the distribution of their products next year, manufacturers of toilet goods are planning to reclaim scarce shipping boxes from stores, it had been made known by the Toilet Goods Association, which represents about 90 percent of the manufacturers of toilet preparations. The threat to the delivery of cosmetics, it was pointed out, is due to the general paper shortage.

The association said that under the plan a centrally located paper dealer in large cities would collect used shipping boxes from drug and department stores and return them to the various cosmetic companies.

Quicksilver Mine Mapped

Reed quicksilver mine, Knoxville district, Yolo county, Calif., has been studied and mapped by the Geological Survey. Copies of the text with maps may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Shortage Develops in Residual Oils and Solvents as Prospect Brightens for Easing of Kerosene Tension

Handicapped by a growing reduction of manpower and delays in transportation, resulting from a slowing-down of loading and unloading operations by the advent of intensely cold weather at principal shipping and consuming points, the movement of crude petroleum from producing fields to the independent refineries continues inadequate, retarding still further the recovery of important petroleum chemicals and other derivatives, including numerous solvents, light hydrocarbons and waxes as well as gasoline, kerosene, fuel oils and lubricants for civilian end-uses while huge quantities of these products are still flowing unabatedly into war production channels.

Especially pronounced shortages are noted in residual oils, pressingly needed as bunker oils. In Stoddard solvent, too, considerable difficulty is being experienced in meeting requirements of non-military consumers because of the heavy drains made on output and current supplies by the military establishment, which are compelling refiners in Western Pennsylvania to call upon Midwestern sources, in order to fill all orders.

There is some prospect for an easing of the tension in kerosene in the Eastern region through a relaxation of the present straight specifications on this petroleum derivative marketed on the East Coast, which has just been authorized by a directive issued by the Petroleum Administrator for War, well calculated to amplify its production without impairing its quality to any noticeable degree, insofar as its heating and lighting efficiency is concerned. By the terms of this new directive designated as No. 59, refiners producing kerosene for sale in district 1 can increase their yields of this derivative by taking a greater "cut" from the crude oil, at the expense of the subsequent yield of the lighter fuel oils.

Some relief from tension has also been afforded by PAW in extreme-pressure lubricants, whose manufacture and sale had been limited since April 20, 1942, to not more than 75 percent of the 1942 output, by removal of the erstwhile requirement for maintaining records of sales to civilians, as set forth in PAW's recommendation No. 40.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—In view of the more liberal supply of toluol, resulting from a slackening of manufacturing operations in war production plants, where this coaltar derivative was hitherto extensively employed, there is a tendency on the part of some processors of the high-solvency aromatic naphthas to look for an increase in the proportion of toluol and a corresponding reduction in the percentage of xylol fractions contained in the authorized xylene-toluene mixture which constitutes the new basic material for making these solvents. However, no move in that direction has yet been made by the War Production Board and the xylene-toluene compound remains unchanged with approximately 75 percent xylol and approximately 25 percent toluol fractions as its constituents.

After some further delays in the shipment of this compound, it is now reaching refiners in sufficient volume to meet their requirements, with its price firmly maintained at the recently lowered range of 26c.-27c. per gallon.

There is still a fair call for both allocated and unallocated grades of these solvents, despite a seasonal retardation of the buying movement at the year-end period. And there is also a moderate demand for aliphatics.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Demand continues brisk on both military and civilian accounts. Compliance with the requirements of PAW's distribution order No. 18 is not in any way retarding the movement of this solvent. Market strong.

Lacquer Diluent.—A lively buying interest is still noted in this material with prices firmly maintained. No change in price structure.

Mineral Spirit.—In keen request. Tone steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Manufacturers of synthetic rubber are keeping the market for this solvent boiling with activity. Prices well maintained.

Stoddard Solvent.—The military establishment is calling so clamorously for this solvent as to make it difficult for refiners to meet all requirements of civilian as well as government users. In Western Pennsylvania, refiners have been compelled to draw heavily on Mid-Western sources to fill all orders. Tone continues firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—The paint industry continues to make extensive purchases, with war production interests leading in this buying movement, but with civilian-use accounts also figuring well in the total volume. Market holding very strong.

Price Changes

Advanced

Fuel oil, Nos. 1 and 2, Western Pennsylvania, lower field, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 30.—An orderly business continues to be reported in petroleum solvents and diluents in this area, with buyers in the paint trade and other industries attempting to obtain even larger quantities of the various materials. In general, the tone of the market here is steady.

Los Angeles, Dec. 30.—An acute shortage in many, if not most, of the petroleum solvents and diluents has been averted in the markets on the Pacific Coast by a recent leveling-off of consumer demand in certain divisions of this market. If the demand had continued at its recent abnormally high levels, the great emphasis now being placed on the diversion of many plants' capacities to high-octane gasoline production would have constituted an extremely serious factor here. As it is, the current demand is absorbing virtually everything available in these lines.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—The unabatedly heavy absorption of the current supply of this liquefied gas in the government's intensified program for the production of unlimited quantities of high-octane gasoline is keeping stocks available for other uses down to relatively small proportions. Prices strongly held.

Heptane.—Moving steadily and in increasing volume. Market firm.

Hexane.—Continues in moderate demand. Tone steady.

Octanes.—Manifesting a fair movement into consuming channels. Prices firmly maintained throughout.

Pentanes.—In constantly increasing call. Market strong.

Propane.—Stocks available for civilian use are still light, inasmuch as the government's high-octane gasoline program is calling for virtually the entire output of the refiners. Prices strongly held.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Shipments continue going forward in fairly sizable volume. Prices are still well maintained.

Paraffin.—A clamorous demand for all refined grades continues to be reported but, for the greater part, is still unsatisfied. Crude scale is in scanty supply and fully-refined grades above 133-135 degrees A.M.P. are virtually unobtainable, with the others offered only sparingly. Prices strongly held throughout the list.

Petrolatums.—A steady movement of U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades continues to be noted into consuming channels. Market holding firm.

White Mineral Oils.—A fair-sized buying interest is still manifected in both U.S.P. and technical grades. Tone steady.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—The Office of Defense Transportation has issued a warning to the petroleum industry that difficulties are again looming in domestic transportation of crude oil and its derivatives.

There has been little change in the average daily rate of crude oil production of late. For the week ended December 25, this average daily output reached 4,362,500 barrels, showing a negligible decline of 1,450 barrels from the 4,363,960 barrels for the preceding week.

Fuel Oil.—The salient features of the markets for these oils are found in the truly alarming scarcity of residual oils, needed as bunker oils, and in the probability that there will be at least a temporary decline in the amount of light fuel oils obtained from crude oil, in consequence of the easing of the kerosene supply situation through a relaxation of the present straight specifications of kerosene marketed on the East coast, which authorizes refiners producing kerosene for sale in district 1 to take a greater "cut" from the crude oil, thereby reducing the yield of the lighter fuel oils proportionately.

Refiners in the lower field of Western Pennsylvania have marked up their prices for Nos. 1 and 2 fuel oil by a half cent per gallon, making revised quotations 6⅝c. to 6¾c. for No. 1 and 6½c. to 6⅝c. for No. 2.

Gasoline.—Exemption from price control has been granted by the Office of Price Administration on sales of 80-octane A.S.T.M. all-purpose gasoline to the United States government or any of its agencies.

Kerosene.—PAW has authorized with directive 59 a relaxation of the present straight specifications of kerosene marketed on the East Coast, which, in effect, will increase its production by allowing a greater "cut" from crude oil, at the expense of the lighter fuel oils, which are in relatively easier position in district 1.

Lubricating Oil.—PAW has announced that manufacturers and distributors of extreme-pressure lubricants, whose manufacture and sale had been limited since April 20, 1942, to not more than 75 percent of its 1942 production, will hereafter be relieved of the necessity for maintaining records of sales of this product to civilians.

Texas Co. Buys 4 Companies

The Texas Company has made an agreement with all the stockholders of Selby Oil & Gas Company, Lewis Production Company, Montour Production Company, and Arthur Brewer Company, as a result of which the Texas Company will acquire all assets of these companies.

Sun Oil Company has completed operation of a new plant exclusively for the manufacture of 100-octane aviation gasoline at the Marcus Hook, Pa., refinery.

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Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Animal Oils

—Continued from page 47

Degras.—Supplies still light and market firm. Fairly active inquiry for common and neutral.

Lard.—Output of all grades moving to local and other consumers and dealers on contracts. Spot stocks light. Quotations maintained.

Neatsfoot.—No increase in offerings on spot, although production is reported to have increased to some extent recently. Market firm.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Inquiry is being well maintained for most grades of animal oils. Material is moving fairly well on orders. Buyers are inquiring for material for next year's needs. Ruling prices are:—Lard oil, No. 1, 14¼c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. per pound.

WPB Metals, Minerals Vice-Chairman Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, has announced the appointment of Arthur H. Bunker as Vice-Chairman for Metals and Minerals.

The creation of the new Office for Metals and Minerals completes the reorganization of the former Office of Operations Vice-Chairman, and brings all metals and minerals under the control of a single Vice-Chairman. In this office Mr. Bunker will assume the direction of the Steel, Copper, Aluminum and Magnesium Divisions, the Minerals Bureau, and the Minerals Resources Coordinating Division and its related committees. The new Office of Vice-Chairman for Metals and Minerals will have new and important problems to deal with, arising from the fact that there are developing in many metals surpluses beyond direct and indirect military needs.

Mr. Bunker has been associated with war production since December 16, 1941, when he was appointed Chief of the Aluminum and Magnesium Branch of the Office of Production Management. Since June, 1943, he has been director of the Aluminum and Magnesium Division of WPB. A native of Yonkers, N. Y., and a Yale graduate, Mr. Bunker has been, since 1929, executive vice-president of the Lehman Corporation, New York city.

Soap-Making Patent Decision Reversed

—Continued from page 3

point desired, while Procter's new "Ivory" is put into the machine while hot and then cooled down to the temperature that is desired.

During the trial of the case in the district court in Baltimore a number of experiments were tried in the court room, and the court's opinion, which covered seventy-four typewritten pages, declared that Procter & Gamble's introduction of a "new ivory soap" almost simultaneously with the appearance of the Lever Brothers' product did not constitute an infringement of patent, and imposed the costs of the case upon the plaintiff corporation.

Niagara Alkali Wins Second 'E' Production Award

The Niagara Alkali Company has been honored for the second time with the Army-Navy Production Award for meritorious services on the production front. A White Star now will be added to the Niagara Army-Navy "E" flag which was presented to the company during a ceremony at the Niagara Falls plant about six months ago.

BUY WAR BONDS—INVEST 10 PERCENT EACH WEEK

Fertilizer Materials

Fertilizer Factories Face Record Season — Cottonseed Meal Scarcity Serious to Tobacco Growers

Fertilizer manufacturers are facing what looks like a record season for production, distribution and consumption. Combined efforts have been made to increase production in the face of obstacles of which manpower shortage is the most acute. It is expected that the flow of sulphuric acid from ordnance plants will eventually permit a further increase in superphosphate production, although reports were current of a shortage of supplies in the South that were attributed definitely to the scarcity of sulphuric acid.

Scarcity of cottonseed meal for fertilizer use was apparent. Demand for this material has been steadily mounting while the legitimate market has remained bare of supplies for many weeks. As this material is definitely essential for the growing of tobacco in New England and other areas, growers have made a vigorous complaint asserting that their industry is threatened with ruination unless supplies are made available. An additional authorization by WFA for edible oilseed meal amounting to 20 percent was announced. This makes the total amount 40 percent of the quantity used during the base period from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942.

Many of the nitrogenates have remained exceedingly scarce in the open market. While importations of bone, dried blood and tankage have favored the supply situation, these stocks have never reached the fertilizer trade owing to the urgent demand for protein material for feeding purposes. Calling off of the steel strike checked what might have been a serious decline in the output of ammonia sulphate. Steel mill operation for the week ending Dec. 24 was reported to be at the lowest rate since the national defense program began in the summer of 1940, reflecting work stoppages in many mills.

Recent heavy importations of castor beans have not loosened the buying situation in castor pomace. There seemed to be a supply of oil more than sufficient to meet demand and crushers were not inclined to increase these stocks at present. Reports indicate that considerable business could have been placed in pomace if the material was available.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Reported relatively quiet during the holiday period. Shipments in the South confined mostly to existing contracts. Price differential remained wide between Southern and Western points. Movement expected to increase after the turn of year.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Calling off of the steel strike relieved a lot of anxiety in market circles where it was feared production might have been seriously interrupted. General movement regulated by WPB allocation. It was rumored on the Coast that certain sections of California might receive an additional 3,000 tons. Estimates on operations of byproduct cokeovens for the week ended Dec. 18 indicate a production of 40,226,800 pounds from that source.

Bone Meal.—No improvement in the supply situation. Feeders were able to pick up an occasional lot of imported, but domestic material remained definitely scarce.

Castor Pomance.—Short available stocks have kept the market in a tight position. The scarcity placed a limit on actual business.

Cottonseed Meal.—Continued scarcity has caused considerable concern among the tobacco growers, particularly those who grow cigar tobacco. There is no suitable substitute for this meal which helps in providing the taste, color and texture for wrapper leaf. It was reported that growers were attempting to secure a release of 25,000 tons.

Soda Nitrate.—Supply situation is meeting requests as regulated by WPB. It was reported that soda nitrate would make its appearance on the Coast in the near future following recent recognition by WPB of the need for further increased supplies of nitrogen in California for Winter crop application.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—No relaxation in movement of Florida land pebble. Heavy shipments from mines were necessary to meet an active demand from acidulators. Manpower shortage has not improved and is becoming serious in some directions. Taking over of the railroads by the government has at least eliminated the possibility of a transportation congestion.

Superphosphate.—Reports of short supplies at various points in the South were heard. The shortage in most instances was attributed to the inability of makers to secure sufficient sulphuric acid. No relaxation in the extent of consuming demand could be noted. Triple superphosphate continued in limited supply through lend-lease shipments.

Potashes

Fertilizer mixers received their full allotments of potash and could have used more if permitted. Producers have been busily engaged with contract shipments and have kept the supply situation favorable enough to meet allocations regardless of the difficulties experienced from the shortage of manpower. Interest was noted in the allocations for period three, which were expected to be announced early next month.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Consuming demand for sulphur remained active enough to keep shipments moving freely from mines. The supply situation continued favorable and seemed sufficient to meet any demand that might materialize. The position of imported pyrites was unchanged. The uncertain supply situation had a tendency to restrict trading and sales were regulated by the availability of stocks. Former prices remained current.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Following the extraordinary large run of livestock, supplies now are more nearly normal, and conditions in the fertilizer materials markets have quieted after some little flurry. Values as a whole have ridden through the period with little change, and in general buyers now are still anxious to get materials, with offerings not overly large.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dried, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $65 to $67.50.

Atlanta, Dec. 30.—The difficulties encountered in getting oilseed meals for use in fertilizers has resulted in a suggestion by the Fertilizer Industry Committee that the Office of Price Administration look into the possibilities of a "black market" especially in connection with cottonseed meal. The market is reported bare so far as fertilizer requirements are concerned.

—Continued on page 62

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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OPD—1-3-1944 59

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—Continued on page 61

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—Continued from page 60

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1—Buffalo 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 125-gal. Vacuum Pan.
1—Pfaudler 300-gal. Jacketed Kettle.
2—Buflovak 6' Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak 24" x 20" Single Drum Vacuum Dryer.
1—W. & P. Mixer, jacketed, 100 gal., vacuum type.
1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer.
2—Buflovak and Devine Jacketed Kettles, 300 and 600 gal.
2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3' x 5' x 8'.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
6—Tolhurst 32", 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals.
3—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
1—Shriver 30" x 30" C.I. Filter Press, 30 chambers, with Shriver Diaphragm Pump.
10—Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.
2—Lead Lined 1,700-gal. Vacuum or Pressure Tanks.
2—Copper Jacketed Agitated Kettles, 400 and 600 gal.
3—Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30".

Partial list only. Send for bulletins covering complete stock of Chemical Process Equipment.

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Positions Vacant

PAINT PRODUCTION supervisor, experienced with roller mills. Permanent position with progressive firm. Good opportunity. Advise age, training, experience, salary, draft status and submit recent snapshot. BOX 789, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

HEAD STOCK clerk, maintain perpetual inventory records and efficient stockroom layout. Packaged beauty product. Opportunity obtain production job if proven successful. Knowledge of recording chemicals useful. BOX 787, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SPECIALS

4 Copper Jacketed Kettles, 75 to 135 gal. capacity.
Copper Jacketed Agitated Kettle, 600 gal.
Copper Jacketed Open Top Kettle, 600 gal.
Day Motor Driven 16x40 W.C. 3 Roll Mill.
Day 12x32 W.C. 3 Roll Mill.
Ross 12x30 W.C. 3 Roll Mill, Motor Drive.
Day 6x14 W.C. 3 Roll Mill, Motor Drive.
Ross 15 gal. and Day 40 gal. Pony Mixers, M.D.
Day Double Arm 30 gal. Mixer, Motor Drive.
W.&P. 50 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—50 gal. Glass Lined Jacketed closed Pfaudler Kettles.
Portable Agitators, Tanks, Kettles, Conveyors, etc.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
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SPECIAL
2—Pfaudler 500 gal. closed Jack., Agit., Stainless Steel Lined Kettles.

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp. Mill, complete.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agit. Jack. Copper Kettles.
6—Ball & Jewell, similar to Size "0", Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
2—Homogenizers 5 H. P. and 10 H. P.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Lynn 50 gal. double arm, Jack. Mixer
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—Dry Mixer, 1200 lbs.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
4—Iron & Wood Filter Presses 8" 12", 27" & 30".
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 00 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, Stedman and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps

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Department E
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LACQUER CONSULTANT chemist, part time or spare time basis. BOX 785, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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SALESMAN—Reputable New York firm, specializing in mineral pigments and oils, catering to manufacturers, would like to contact applicants with ability, vision and successful past performances. Compensation commensurate with results obtained. Write full particulars. BOX 793, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST — Excellent opportunity for chemist with practical experience in manufacture of pills, tablets, salts, ampoule preparations, and other pharmaceutical specialties in a leading South American pharmaceutical laboratory located in Colombia. Agreeable living conditions. Reply promptly by mail giving qualifications and experience. BOX 794, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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OPPORTUNITY for man with initiative knowing food products to join well-established import and export firm as manager on a profit-sharing basis. All replies confidential. BOX 796, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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23—Steel Oil Storage 5,000—8,000—11,500 and 20,000 Gal. Cap.
2—10,500 bbl. capacity field tanks
9 Cyprus 3,800 gal. 9 ft. dia. 8 ft. high

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100,000 gal. Steel 40' Tower
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25,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
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Thousands of feet of bucket elevators, all sizes of buckets, mostly all steel encased.

BUCKET SIZES:

10 x 18	10 x 15	9 x 14	9 x 13
9 x 12	8 x 16	8 x 15	8 x 14
8 x 13	8 x 12	7 x 12	7 x 11
7 x 10	6 x 10	6 x 9	6 x 7

With—844; 103; 132 chain from 12' to 60' heights.
NEW BUCKETS AND GEARS

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RUBBER BELT
14"—16"—18"—20"—24" and 28" Centers varying from 30' to 203'. Some with Movable Trippers.

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6"—7½"—8"—10"—12"—14"—16"—18" and 20" in Steel Box. Over 10,000 ft., all lengths.

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Steel Plate Storage Bins that can be reassembled—Order at once. 58 Bins in Various Capacities and Sizes.

Cu. ft.	Dimensions
35,184	18'4" x 70' x 27'5" high
19,592	11'3" x 40'6" x 43' high
10,440	12' x 58' x 15' high
9,270	12' x 51'6" x 15' high
7,460	10' x 55'3" x 13'6" high
6,827	12'8" x 44' x 12'3" high

Also various BINS as follows:
4—1,650 cu. ft. and under
1—1,116 cu. ft. and under
5—896 cu. ft. and under
6—640 cu. ft. and under
7—532 cu. ft. and under
12—370 cu. ft. and under
11—288 cu. ft. and under

STEEL BALLS
120 Ton Steel Balls, ½" to 5".

Write direct to Plant office.
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Positions Wanted

GRADUATE CHEMIST, M.Sc., 37, married, draft classification 4F. Over ten years' industrial experience in production, development and control, pharmaceuticals, toilet goods, waxes, emulsions. Capable of taking charge of laboratory and production control. New York location preferred. BOX 782, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WOMAN EXECUTIVE, office manager, college education, buyer drugs, chemicals, hospital supplies, diversified experience, available. BOX 788, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Copper Deposits Studied

Copper deposits of the White Mesa mining district, Coconino County, Ariz., has recently been studied and mapped by the Geological Survey. The report and maps based on this work are available for public inspection in open files at the offices of the Geological Survey in Washington, D. C., and in Salt Lake City, Utah.

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1—National five-roll Roller Mill, with steel water-chilled Rollers, 16"x40".
1—National three-roll Roller Mill equipped with 16"x40" water cooled chilled steel rollers.
1—Lehman 16"x40" three-roll Roller Mill with water-cooled rollers.
1—Werner & Pfleiderer 2,500 gallon capacity double arm steam-jacketed Mixing Tank.
1—Single action steam jacketed Mixer equipped with two 4" outlets; 900 gal. capacity.
1—Stokes 400 gallon capacity single arm Mixer, direct motor driven.
1—Reed 150 gallon capacity single and double arm Mixer.
1—Day single and double arm 100 gallon capacity jacketed Mixer. Cast-iron jacketed Kettles, 40-50-75 gallon capacity.

WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR ENTIRE PLANTS

Union Standard Equipment Co.
318-322 Lafayette Street
New York 12, N. Y.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 54

Seeds

Canary.—The import percentage that importers had expected Federal authority to set-up is reported far under the figures which importers had expected. The total was arrived at through the magic of averages—which leaves no one satisfied.

Caraway.—Dewhiskered Syrian seed advanced to 56c. to 57c. per pound.

Celery.—Plenty of material has arrived of late, the most recent being 3,356 bags. Indian seed was dropped to 22½c. to 23c. per pound. No more import licenses are being granted at the moment.

Mustard.—Montana and Washington growers who recently were disposed to sell contracts against the next crop were no longer noted for activity. Spot Montana yellow was higher at 11½c. to 12c. per pound.

Sunflower.—California reports indicate that farmers are beginning to consider or negotiate growing-contracts against the 1944 production.

Spices

Allspice. — Steady. Not especially active at the moment. No surplus.

Cinnamon.—Much of recently arrived goods has gone into consumption. Substitute materials being pushed hard clear evidence of the lack of sufficient natural material.

Clove.—The forward position has eased to 17½c. to 18c. per pound.

Ginger.—Cochin bleached root up to 26½c. to 27c. per pound; unbleached, 27c. to 27½c.; Calicut, 27c. to 27½c. No. 2 Jamaica advanced to 28c. to 29c.; No. 3, 27c. to 28c.

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., net sales for November, 1943, were $2,878,088 compared with $2,816,822 for November 1942.

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USP BROWN
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Old Dutch Mustard Co., Inc.
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Phone EVergreen 7-9186

CCC Purchases Reported for 1943

—Continued from page 3

purchases totaled 28,000 barrels at a cost of $534,000; oil crop purchases amounted to $439,512,000. Foreign purchases programs, from the date of organization of the CCC through June 30, 1943 (most of them did not start until 1942 and the bulk of the programs were thus carried on in the fiscal year 1943) included $93,306,000 of fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials, $24,960,000 of tea, $134,334,000 of sugar, $17,807,000 of cocoa, and $41,298,000 of coffee.

The sales of commodities during the fiscal year included both domestic and foreign commodities which had been purchased for lend-lease account, and for civilian and military uses. Large tonnage of tobacco was sold in connection with a program designed to maintain the foreign market for United States tobacco. Considerable cotton the CCC had acquired under non-recourse provisions of loans to farmers during preceding years was sold without loss for lend-lease account. A large tonnage of wheat and corn similarly acquired was sold below cost to stimulate wartime production of meats, milk, and eggs, and substantial quantities of wheat and corn were sold for the manufacture of industrial alcohol for war use.

Included among the corporation's inventory of commodities owned at the close of the fiscal year were commodities having the following book value:—(quantities not available).

Soybeans, $27,200,000; soybean cake and meal, $6,017,000; domestic vegetable oil, $10,225,000; naval stores, $12,639,000; cotton linters, $20,558,000; dairy products, $38,095,000. Foreign products on hand:—fats, oils, oil-bearing materials, $32,825,000; cocoa, $6,612,000; sugar, $80,832,000; tea, $12,177,000; Canadian wheat, $4,506,000.

The larger total of loans to farmers for 1943 compared with 1942 was principally because of the larger quantities of wheat and cotton put under loan, and because of an increase in loan rates. Loans on corn were smaller than in 1942, since market prices were higher than loan values.

Loans were outstanding as of June 30 on the following:—

Flaxseed, $893,000; soybeans, $3,746,000; turpentine, $3,000; rosin, $5,092,000; olive oil, $457,000; fiber flax, $1,680,000; linseed oil, none.

Lowe Quits OPA

Harry K. Lowe will sever "all connections" with the Office of Price Administration because of the pressure of private business. Mr. Lowe has served as executive gasoline rationing officer and executive personnel officer

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—Continued from page 59

Movement of fertilizers out to the farm are reported greater in some Southern States than others, the greater movement in some States being attributed to the greater activity of county agricultural agents especially. Federal farm-loan agencies are reported granting orders earlier than usual to accommodate early buying. Holidays accompanied with severe weather are reported to have not only slowed down movement of fertilizers to farms but general activity in the industry.

Baltimore, Dec. 30.—Fish Scrap.—There is talk about some of the menhaden fishing companies that operate on the North Carolina coast, out of Beaufort, Morehead City, and Wilmington resuming after the holidays, but other companies ended activities just before Christmas, and the weather conditions immediately following the holiday were not calculated to encourage continuation, with a sleet storm making transportation difficult and preventing trucks from leaving wharves for distant points. There was an absence of reports about sales of scrap, most of which has been converted into meal to meet the heavy demand for protein feed. The ceilings on meal and scrap were unchanged, the latter standing at $1.21 per unit, grinders are permitted to add $3 per ton, and another $3 for bags.

Los Angeles, Dec. 30. — Prospects that nitrate of soda will shortly make its reappearance on the Pacific coast seemed almost certain today following recent recognition by the WPB of the need for further increased supplies of nitrogen in California for Winter crop application. It is declared here that the WPB has offered users in Southern California a total of 15,000 tons of the imported nitrogenous material and an unconfirmed report is to the effect that truck gardeners in the San Joaquin Valley may receive 3,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia over and above what they expected to get. Shipment and application of the nitrate of soda would be almost immediate, for it would be intended for Winter crop use extending through March.

Merck Plan for Loading And Unloading Cars Lauded

A certificate of merit for development of the "Merck Plan" for expediting the loading and unloading of freight cars was presented to Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., at a recent luncheon meeting of the traffic committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Eastern Union County. Receiving the certificate, Henry W. Johnstone, vice-president of the company, stated that the key to the plan is getting the rank and file to keep the cars rolling.

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

ALOES—6 cs, Schutte & Focke

ASBESTOS—20,488 bgs, 2,048,800 lbs

BEEF EXTRACT—900 cs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
500 cs, Armour & Co
1,900 cs, National City Bank

CARDAMOM—15 cs, 1,500 lbs, A G Dunn
15 cs, 1,500 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
9 half cs, Dodwell & Co

CASEIN—622 tons

CASHEW KERNELS—800 cs, 40,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
800 cs, 40,000 lbs, Braun Importing Co
2,300 cs, 115,000 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
3,500 cs, 175,000 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Baking Corp
1,900 cs, 95,000 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
2,000 cs, 100,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
1,400 cs, 70,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
1,908 cs, 95,400 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
600 cs, 30,000 lbs, Virginia Spanish Peanut Co
400 cs, 20,000 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
1,709 cs, 85,000 lbs, L Demartini
90 cs, 4,500 lbs, A Camp Co
90 cs, 4,500 lbs, Josephine Hoigaz
90 cs, 4,500 lbs, H Bizzini
800 cs, 40,000 lbs, Spencer Importing Co
600 cs, 30,000 lbs, Brown Bros-Harrimann Co
1,548 cs, 77,400 lbs

CASTOR BEANS—3,000 bgs, 450,000 lbs, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co
5,082 bgs, 762,300 lbs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
1,600 bgs, 240,000 lbs, Hanover Bank & Trust Co

CELERY SEED—200 bgs, 26,000 lbs, R F Downing & Co
400 bgs, 52,000 lbs, B H Old & Co
300 bgs, 39,000 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
500 bgs, 65,000 lbs, A G Dunn
400 bgs, 52,000 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
150 bgs, 19,500 lbs, C M Van Sellevoldt
150 bgs, 19,500 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
170 bgs, 22,100 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
60 bgs, 7,800 lbs, Joensson & Cross
170 bgs, 22,100 lbs, J S Toledano & J M Pinto
170 bgs, 22,100 lbs, Raphael H Emaleh Corp
150 bgs, 19,500 lbs, W E Martin
90 bgs, 11,700 lbs, Herman Weber
80 bgs, 10,400 lbs, Irving Trust Co

CINNAMON QUILLS—30 bls, 3,000 lbs, R Fabien & Co
30 bls, 3,000 lbs, Archibald & Kendall

COCOA BEANS—100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
250 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, General Food Corp
25 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkamph & Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, National City Bank
390 bgs, 72,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
12,000 bgs, 2,400,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
8,000 bgs, 1,600,000 lbs, Bank of London South America
15,000 bgs, 3,000,000 lbs, National City Bank
6,000 bgs, 1,200,000 lbs, Goldman, Sachs Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Bank of New York Trust Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
20,000 bgs, 4,000,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co

RESIDUE—150 tons

DILLSEED—300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Joensson & Cross

FISH LIVERS—18 dms, Distillation Product, Inc

FLEASEED HUSK—100 bgs, 9,000 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
400 bgs, 36,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
50 bgs, 4,500 lbs, E Meer & Co

GLYCERIN—80 dms

GUM, GHATTI—161 bgs, 27,370 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
165 bgs, 28,050 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co

KARAYA—115 bgs, 19,550 lbs, Philipp Bros
170 bgs, 28,900 lbs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co
1,000 bgs, 170,000 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
333 bgs, 56,610 lbs, Frank Vliet Co
20 bgs, 3,400 lbs, M Van Pels
233 bgs, 39,610 lbs, Thurston & Braidich
900 bgs, 153,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
700 bgs, 119,000 lbs, Thurston & Braidich

MYRRH—30 cs, 34,100 lbs, Bank of London South America

OLIBANUM—25 bgs, 4,250 lbs, S B Penick & Co

OIL, CASHEW SHELL—30 dms, First National Bank
200 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co
846 dms, Merchants National Bank
900 dms, National City Bank
40 dms

CHAULMOOGRA—25 cs, 2,500 lbs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard

CINNAMON LEAF—4 dms, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co

CITRONELLA—4 dms, Felton Chemical Co
4 dms, R J Prentiss & Co

COD—190 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co

LEMONGRASS—5 dms, 2,450 lbs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
5 dms, 2,450 lbs, W J Bush & Co
5 dms, 2,450 lbs, Van Ameringen & Haebler
2 dms, 980 lbs, Burton T Bush
5 dms, 2,450 lbs, Givaudan Delawanna
2 dms, 980 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co
2 dms, 980 lbs, Ungerer & Co
2 dms, 980 lbs, Orbis Product Corp
1 dm, 490 lbs, Polak's Frutal Works
5 dms, 2,450 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co
2 dms, 980 lbs, P R Dreyer
2 dms, 980 lbs, Volkart Bros
2 dms, 980 lbs, Tuh Laboratories

PEPPERMINT, DEMENTH—100 cs, 9,200 lbs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co

PAPAIN—5 half cs, Dodwell & Co
27 half cs, S B Penick & Co
24 cs, American Ferment Co

SENNA LEAVES—70 bls, 29,050 lbs, Allaire Woodward & Co
135 bls, 56,020 lbs, S B Penick & Co

SODA ASH—11,800 bgs, 1,518 tons, Solvay Chemical Co

WAX, CARNAUBA—75 bgs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
100 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank & Trust Co

War Risk Rates Cut

On shipments to and from the United Kingdom, war risk insurance rates have been cut in half effective January 1, it has been reported.

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